The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STOVE POLISH.

THE "NEW"

STOVE POLISH

Is something new, and with it you can polish your Stove, Range, or Grate brilliantly, without the labor of blacking, in a quarter of the time of "the old way." It will last six months. Give it a trial, and you will use no other.

We call your attention to a few things that can be accomplished by the use of the "New" Stove Polish:

It is self-shining.
It makes no dirt.
It will not WASH or BURN off.
It puts a brilliant polish on rusty iron of any kind.
It preserves your stoves, etc., FROM RUST even in a damp cellar.
It is just the thing for dealers.
It is the BEST and CHEAPEST Polish.
PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.—Dampen a sponge or cloth with the Polish, apply it EVENLY and LIGHTLY; it dries instantly. When applying, it appears brown, but as soon as dry it is jet black. For fancy work on stoves it can be much better applied with the brush furnished for five cents extra. Lard or kerosene will remove it from the hands, but a better way is to wear an old glove. When the stove gets soiled, WASH it, and the Polish will remain.

THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH CO.,
19 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Great Clearing Sale
OF
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
GLASS, CHINA, and
PARIAN WARE
AT THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S
MAMMOTH STORE,
138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.

To make room for our annual exhibition, we have marked down

AT AND BELOW COST

A large assortment of our finest imported goods, and invite all buyers to inspect these bargains, which never before have been offered.

The sale will commence MONDAY, Nov. 25, and close SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Valuable Coal-Lands, Water-Power, City Lots, and Canal Franchises, etc., to be sold at Auction.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Will County, Ill., the undersigned Trustees for the bondholders of the Kankakee Company, will sell at public auction at the Stewart House, in the City of Wilmington, Will County, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of January, 1879, the following described property, viz.:

Six hundred acres of coal lands in Will and Grundy Counties, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not over 40 acres each.

Eighteen water-lots, with 100-horse power to each lot, on the Canal and Dam No. 4 of said Kankakee Company, adjoining the City of Wilmington.

About 120 acres of land adjoining said water-lots, on the opposite side of said Canal, in tracts not exceeding 10 acres each.

Sundry lots, out-lots, and water-powers in the City of Wilmington.

All the corporate franchises and privileges, dams, canals, etc., of said Kankakee Company.

The terms of sale will be as follows: Three per cent of the amount bid for each tract or lot to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in cash or in bonds of said Kankakee Company, at the option of the purchaser. If paid in cash, 30 per cent of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in six months, 33 per cent in one year, and 34 per cent in two years from the day of sale, with interest on said payments at 6 per cent per annum. If payment is made in bonds, the whole payment to be completed within six months. Bonds sold by the Company with overdue coupons received at their face value; bonds pledged by the Company with their coupons received for the amount of the loans severally made thereon with interest to Jan. 1, 1879. The Trustees will affix a minimum price to each lot or tract. Further information may be had by addressing K. S. WATERS, Agent of the Kankakee Company, at Wilmington, Ill.; or EDWARD APPLETON, Chairman of Trustees, at No. 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD APPLETON,
CHAS. ADAMS, JR., } Trustees.
A. L. BENYON,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Holiday Music Books.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Now is the time to begin to practice CHRISTMAS MUSIC. We recommend: Dressler's Christmas Chimes (20 cts.), 20 beautiful and easy Anthems, or Howard's Ten Christmas Carols (30 cts.), or Howard's Eleven Christmas Carols (30 cts.), or Christmas Voices (15 cts.), 15 Carols by Waterbury; or Christmas Selections ($4 per hundred) containing Five Choice Pieces. A valuable book is Christmas Carols, Old and New (40 cts.); also 100 other Single Carols (5 to 10 cts.)

CHURCH OFFERING, ($1.25), by L. O. EMERSON, has 8 Christmas Anthems, and also a complete set of Anthems and Chants for all the Festivals and Services of the year. A fine book.

NOEL, By SAINT-SAENS ($1), is a Christmas ORATORIO.

THE SCHOOL SONG-BOOK, (60 cts.), by C. EVEREST, is an excellent book for Girls' High or Normal Schools, or for Seminaries. Good instructions and very good music.

Enliven your fingers for Christmas playing by practicing MASON'S PIANOFORTE TECHNICS ($2.50), the best Finger Gymnasium known.

Any Book Mailed, post-free, for the Above Prices.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

Gas Fixtures.

J. B. BASSETT & CO., 37 and 39 Adams-st., are selling their mammoth stock at less than cost.

WE NOTICE

That the FAR ANEMY MOSES has opened a Turkish Bazaar at 213 State-st. There you will find every kind of Turkish Fancy Goods, also Carpets, Rugs, Embroideries, all of the finest quality, wholesale or retail. Will keep open for a short time. Call and examine our goods.

MOSHER THE PHOTOGRAPHER
Will make Sittings until 3 p. m. Thanksgiving. Make your engagements. Cabinets, $6; Cards, $3 per doz. 125 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Warner, Lamb & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Peter Murray, who alone is authorized to make settlements.

JAMES R. WARNER,
F. E. LAMB,
PETER MURRAY.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1878.

WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.

Thanksgiving!

FOUR-SUMMER
HAND-MADE
SOUR-MASH AND RYE
WHISKIES,
Ports, Sherries, Rums, and Gins,
AT
$1.00 per Bottle,
OR
$10.00 per Dozen,
ASSORTED TO SUIT.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
Absolutely Pure.

☞ Our patrons are respectfully requested not to forget our Second Annual THANKSGIVING TURKEY LUNCH.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN,
111 Madison-st.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, Etc.

OPENING
MONDAY, Nov. 25,
THE
Wakefield Rattan Co.
WILL OPEN THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
AT
231 State-st., Chicago.

On and after that day they will exhibit a large stock of Rattan Ware just received from their manufactory, selected especially for the present season and the Holidays, consisting of

Chairs of all sizes,
Work Stands, Fancy Scrap Baskets,
Firewood Baskets, Dog & Cat Baskets,
Wall Screens, Table Mats,
Fancy Basket Ware of all kinds,
Elegant Chamber Furniture and Parlor Chairs.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS
Of the best materials, and made in MOST CAREFUL and ARTISTIC manner.
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.
408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to LOAN
By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.,
In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

Government Bonds,
Cook County Orders,
City Scrips and Vouchers,
Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

WINES.

CALIFORNIA
Pure GRAPE WINES for Thanksgiving at
NESBITT BROTHERS' Wine Vaults
97 DEARBORN-ST.

WATCHES.

Good Watches
AT
Low Prices.

Perfect models of excellence and beauty with all modern improvements, strongly-cased in Gold and Silver; Elgin, Waltham, and Geneva makes, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Boys.

Warranted correct timekeepers at manufacturers' prices.

Hamilton, Shourds & Co.
66 STATE-ST., corner Randolph.

MET IN A FOG.

Another Fearfully Fatal Collision in the English Channel.

The Ocean Steamship Pommerania Run Down by an Iron Bark.

Resulting in the Sinking of the Steamer in a Few Moments.

Fifty or More of the Passengers Believed to Have Been Lost.

Account of the Catastrophe as Told by an Eye-Witness.

The Officers of the Ship Heroically Cool and Self-Possessed;

While the Captain, Refusing to Leave, Goes Down With the Vessel.

And Is Providentially Rescued Some Time After by a Passing Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, which sailed from New York on the 14th of November for Hamburg, and arrived at Plymouth at midnight on the 24th, came in collision last night about midnight, during a fog, about eight miles southwest of Folkestone, with a vessel reported to be the Welsh bark Noel Eilian, of Carnarvon, from Rotterdam for Cardiff, in ballast. The Pommerania, at the time, was on her way from Plymouth to Hamburg. The steamship foundered in about ten minutes. One hundred and seventy-two of her passengers and crew were saved by the iron screw steamer Glengarry, of Middleborough, and landed at Dover. The vessel with which the Pommerania was in collision is anchored off Folkestone with her bows stove and her forward compartment full of water. A tug has gone to her assistance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 26—12:30 p. m.—A telegram just received by the agents in this city of the Pommerania says that 162 of the persons on board were saved, and fifty-eight are missing, including Capt. Schwensen. The collision occurred at forty minutes past 11 last night, during a dense fog. The Pommerania sank in thirty minutes. One hundred and seventy persons were saved out of a total of 220 on board. Fifty are believed to be lost, including Capt. Schwensen, Second-Officer Fokkes, and Third-Officer Zarnow.

ADDITIONAL.

The agents here of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company say that forty-seven passengers of the Pommerania were to have landed at Plymouth and Cherbourg, leaving 104 on board. Four second and one third class passengers embarked at Plymouth, making the total number of passengers on board when the disaster occurred 109, provided forty-seven had landed as intended. The agent at Plymouth says the following passengers landed there: Miss E. Konigs, Miss Wilson, and Messrs. Broeck, Easterbrook, Hunt, Nankervis, Pearce, Pearn, Phillips, and Thomas—ten in all.

BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

A dispatch from Dover says that O. Helmas, Chief-Engineer, J. Scheiding, Dr. C. Peters, the chief steward and two stewardesses are supposed to be drowned.

SAVED.

A gentleman named Schneider and a lady named Miss Amelie Neumann were saved.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Nov. 26—4 p. m.—Further particulars of the Pommerania disaster show that at the time of the collision she was near Dungeness Point, about three miles from shore. She was struck on the starboard side, midships, and sank in less than twenty minutes. Distress signals were given, and responded to by the steamer Glengarry, proceeding down the channel, which made all speed towards the scene of the disaster. There were nine boats on the Pommerania, four of which were crushed in the collision. Five were got off, but one, being overcrowded with passengers, was sunk. All the boats pulled away from the doomed ship, leaving the Captain, who refused to quit the ship until the last moment. The last boat to leave was under the chief officer, who did all in his power to persuade the Captain to leave. After pulling for half an hour, the survivors were picked up by the Glengarry. One gentleman was taken from the water in an unconscious state, and restored. The Glengarry stayed near the scene till daybreak, when the Pommerania was seen with her mast above water. The Glengarry then proceeded to Dover with those saved, and landed them at 9 o'clock, when they were taken to the Sailors' Home, treated with every kindness, and breakfasted. The greatest possible order, under the circumstances, was maintained by the officers and crew.

A SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Following is a narrative of Louis Saumann, of Akron, O.: "We had a capital run, and got to Plymouth about 3 in the morning of the 25th instant. We landed some passengers, and took some for Hamburg, and then ran for Cherbourg and landed passengers, nearly all of whom were cabin. Those left were mostly 'between decks.' The crew consisted of 111. We have here at the Sailors' Home 172. I was in bed last night about a quarter to 12 o'clock, when I felt a sudden bump, as if the Pommerania had struck upon a rock. I was alarmed, but I did not think at first it was anything serious, as we had kept a good lookout, and the Captain appeared to be very careful. It was his 126th voyage. He had told us he celebrated his 125th when he was at Hamburg. A few seconds after the collision the steward and some of the crew came running to us and said a sailing bark had run into us,' and we were all to go on deck. I went on deck directly and saw our ship's light, but the fog was so great I could see nothing else; but they told me the bark had run away. The crew were then busy lowering the boats. The ship was beginning to sink. In lowering the boats there was great confusion, everybody trying to crowd into them. One boat filled and sunk immediately after it got into the water. Two others were smashed by the collision. The boats were fastened up tight, and we could not get them undone. The Pommerania was sinking rapidly. There were a number of women among the passengers. I don't know how many, but eight have been saved, and a baby. I think the baby's mother has been drowned. Our Captain had some fireworks on board, and let them off. We managed to get into the boats that remained, and had been there about ten minutes when the steamer Glengarry picked us up. She cruised about a long time. Our Captain had a chance to save his life, but he would stick to his ship. I saw him, when our boat got away from the steamer, standing on the bridge, giving his commands, and trying to obtain order and save as many as he could. In twenty minutes after the collision the Pommerania went down. She did not keel over, but went down gradually. The ship which ran us down I never saw at all. They told me she was a sailing bark, and that, with a north-northeast wind, she came bowling along and ran right into us. I thought, until we landed, that we had run upon a rock, as the Schiller did. It was very thick weather. There was a good look-out on the Pommerania all the time. She had smart sailors, and there were always two or three on the bridge and two on the fore part from the time she neared the Channel. Our boat was so crowded it was very nearly even with the water."

CARING FOR THE RESCUED.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5:30 p. m.—The London, Chatham & Dover Railway brought free to London this afternoon 109 of the Pommerania's survivors, sixty-five being seamen, and the others second and third class passengers. There were no first-class passengers and no women among them. They will be forwarded to Germany.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

The following are the names of the cabin passengers who sailed in the ill-fated steamer from New York:

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ward, three children, and two servants,
Mrs. Rufus King,
Mrs. W. B. Clymer,
Miss Mary Clymer,
Miss Maria Hiester Clymer,
Miss Rose N. Clymer,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Arnstein, three children, and nurse,
Miss Amalia Wolff,
C. Poppenhusen,
Miss E. Konig,
Mr. Alexander Bodisco,
Mr. Anna Bodisco,
Julius Charles,
Emil Bloch,
W. S. Adams,
Robert Pommer,
Prof. Henry Roboy.
Xavier Walz,
Mrs. S. Ohrnstiel,
Miss Amalia Newman,
Miss Christine Frick,
Mrs. L. Ferne,
Mrs. Clementine S. De Friere, three children, and nurse,
Miss Victoria De Friere,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Lucke and three children,
L. F. Schwartz,
Alfred Faber,
Heinrich Muller,
Otto Kornemann,
Jacob Kaufmann,
Caroline Dehn,
Caroline Kosi,
Mrs. Kolpe,
W. S. Adams,
Mrs. L. Funk.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The names of the steerage passengers are:

Emma Grinnel,
John Sunaan,
Theo E. C. Harder,
John Deck,
Johann Braun,
William Schroeder,
Minnie Stiehl,
Adolf Simon,
William Markheine,
Mr. Alexander,
Fritz Spall,
Samuel Schlup,
Anna Wesel,
Franz Gruber,
H. C. Hinkelmann,
L. Dresmer,
F. Tonge,
W. Easterbrook,
L. Madsen,
John Haak,
Christian Jensen,
Louis Raabe,
Samuel Brock,
H. Stroh,
John W. Johnson,
Louis K. Vindorfer,
Fred Moir,
Benedict Arn,
Jurgen Bannick,
Louis Laumann,
Charles J. Guilliemot,
John Kloss,
John Martin Stangel,
August Becker,
Roderick R. Schneider,
George Kraus,
Philip Gross,
J. C. Oleson,
James Hjorring,
Louis Palinsky,
August Beysett,
Louis Veith,
John H. Walz,
C. H. Westphal,
Adolph Thiell,
Gustav Schurr,
Hermmong M. Rasmussen,
Friede Zudse,
O. Rausch,
Simon Monchal,
Wilhelm Riemann,
Sophia Petersen,
James Lockner,
Carl Kullmeier,
Henry Schmidt,
Frederick Petersen,
William H. Pearn,
Charles Thomas,
John Makervis,
Edward Pearce,
Edwin Hunt,
Thomas P. Phillips,
Louise Rassman,
L. Jidou,
Martin Appel,
Charles Appel,
Heinrich Geigen,
Carl Samp,
William Jesse,
Dagobert Scherer,
Wilhelm Hegzermann,
Jean Rackelmann,
F. Scheel,
Gottfried Boegen,
Friedo Panke,
C. Kerkeby,
Fred Struck.

CONRAD POPENHUSEN,

whose name is included in the passenger-list, became well known in this city by his connection with the railroads of Long Island.

MR. ERNEST B. LUCKE,

a native of Hanover, came to this country when about 20 years of age. A year or two after his arrival he went into the banking business with Mr. August Belmont, No. 21 Nassau street. His connection with Mr. Belmont was severed on the 1st of October of the present year.

MRS. ANNA BODISCO

is the widow of Alexander Bodisco, late Consul-General of Russia in this city. Mr. Bodisco died last summer, and Mrs. Bodisco was returning to her native country with her two sons, Alexander Bovis. Mrs. Bodisco is a native of Russia, and came to this country about twenty years ago with her husband, who was at that time Secretary of Legation at Washington. When her husband was made Consul in this city she came here with him, and lived here until her departure in the Pommerania. She has a large circle of friends here and at Washington.

LANDED AT CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG, Nov. 26.—The following passengers from the Pommerania landed here:

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ward, three children, and two servants, New York.

Mrs. Rufus King, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnstein, two children, and nurse, San Francisco.

Miss E. Koenig and Mr. and Mrs. Clementine S. de Friere and family, Washington.

L. F. Schwartz, New York.

Otto Kornemand, New York.

Miss Caroline Kozi, St. Louis.

Prof. Henry Robyn, St. Louis.

LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—According to a dispatch received from Plymouth, the following passengers were landed when the Pommerania touched that port:

Cabin—Miss E. Koenig.

Steerage—Mr. Sam Brock, Charles Thomas, W. H. Pearce, John Mankewis, Edward Pearce, Edwin Hunt, Thomas Phillips, N. Easterbrook, Miss Anna Wilson or Wesel.

THE COLLIDING BARK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Noel Eilian is a magnificent new iron bark of 1,100 tons gross, owned in Liverpool and built at Sunderland last year. What was her bow is merely a gaping fissure. Only her water-tight compartments kept her afloat.

MRS. OHRNSTEIN'S STORY.

Mrs. Ohrnstein says that she had retired, and was awakened by a terrific crash. She sprang from her berth and gained the deck, where all was impenetrable darkness. The steerage passengers were crying loudly. She was pushed toward a life-boat, which was just then being lowered. Even after getting afloat there seemed little hope for safety, but they soon saw the lights of the Glengarry, which took them on board. All speak in the highest terms of the Captain, who was on the bridge nearly all of the previous three days and nights.

The Pommerania landed fourteen first-class passengers and twenty-six others at Cherbourg.

Chief Officer Franzen commanded the last boat. As he put off, the Captain, who was on the bridge, called to him to keep as close to the Pommerania as possible. He laid-to about ten yards from the steamer, but she went down in a few minutes.

OFFICER FRANZEN

says there was a thick fog all day Monday. About forty-five minutes after 11 o'clock at night, without hardly the slightest warning of the close proximity of any vessel, a bark appeared on our starboard side, and immediately crashed into us just abaft the funnel.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S STORY.

DOVER, Nov. 26.—One of the rescued passengers, a German lady, makes the following statement: "I intended to have left the Pommerania at Cherbourg when we touched there, but changed my mind, and resolved to come on to Hamburg, feeling so pleased with the kindness of the Captain and officers. Last night I shared my cabin with another lady. We retired soon after 10 o'clock in excellent spirits, looking forward to speedily seeing dear old Germany again. Soon afterward the lights were turned down in the cabin. About this time we were rapidly approaching the Straits of Dover. Capt. Schwenzen told me he was going on the bridge, as it always required great care in passing this spot, especially if any fog prevails. I think it might have been nearly midnight when I heard

A FEARFUL, GRATING CRASH,

then screams and other sounds of confusion. I instantly roused my companion, and we dressed ourselves in the greatest possible haste, we being under the impression that the Pommerania was sinking. As soon as we rushed up on deck we found that a large number of passengers were there ahead of us. It was too dark to see what was going on. I saw my good kind friend, Capt. Schwenzen, up on the bridge giving orders. The crew, under the order of the Chief Officer, were busy at work launching the life-boats by the aid of lanters. We ran to the nearest boat. I held a lantern while the man-ropes were being cut, and then climbed in the boat over the side of the sinking vessel. The crew did their utmost to save lives, and

SHOWED GREAT COURAGE.

With but very few exceptions, I have no complaints, I tell you honestly, to make against the male passengers of the Pommerania, who were anxious to save themselves, and did not spend a second longer on board the vessel than they were forced to. I don't know what became of my lady companion. I saw many rescued and many drowning. I do not think all had time to come up on deck after the collision. Soon after boarding the Glengarry I

SAW THE POMMERANIA SINK.

The Pommerania fired rockets incessantly."

A vast concourse is at the Seaman's House at Dover, and great excitement prevails. In the rooms are to be seen many shipwrecked sufferers who have no clothing on them except loose wrappers. Three little children would be utterly naked had not the authorities supplied them with clothing.

THE CLYMER FAMILY

mentioned are relatives of the Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania.

THE VESSEL AND HER CREW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Pommerania had on board 152 passengers when she sailed from this port, Nov. 14. It is not known how many were left at Plymouth, as passage is always engaged for Hamburg, even if the passengers intend to land at Plymouth or Cherbourg.

THE VESSEL'S ROSTER.

The officers and crew of the vessel numbered 111. The following is a list of the officers:

Captain—H. F. Schwenzen.
Chief Officer—R. Franzen.
Second Officer—O. Fokkes.
Third Officer—W. Zarnow.
Fourth Officer—A. Gestoff.
Chief Engineer—O. Helms.
Second Engineer—R. Bernhardt.
Third Engineer—P. Koser.
Fourth Engineer—E. Engelke.
Physician—Dr. J. Scheiding.
Purser—C. Neins.
Chief Stewards—C. Peters, first cabin, upper saloon, and B. Kruger, first cabin, lower saloon.

THE CAPTAIN'S CAREER.

Capt. Schwenzen's last voyage to this port completed his 125th round trip between Europe and America as commander of a steamship of the Hamburg-American Packet Company. He was born in Flensburg, Schleswig, Aug. 23, 1820. When he completed his hundredth voyage to this port, which he made in the Pommerania in April, 1875, a record of his voyage was published in pamphlet form.

THE MAIL.

Seventeen bags of letters and twenty-five bags of papers are supposed to be lost.

FIVE OF THE SAVED.

LONDON, Nov. 26—6 p. m.—Only five of the first-class passengers saved are at Dover. These are Mary Clymer and Rose M. Clymer, of Philadelphia; Alfred Faber, of New York; Mrs. S. Ohrnstiel, of New York; and C. Poppenhusen, of Hamburg.

FIFTY TO SIXTY LOST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Dover dispatch says from fifty to sixty of the passengers on the Pommerania have been lost. The catastrophe occurred at a quarter to 12. The bark which was in collision with the steamship was bound down the Channel in ballast for Cardiff, when the collision occurred. The steamer Glengarry, of Middleborough, was most fortunately passing at the time. The officers and the crew of the Glengarry immediately did all in their power to succor the unfortunate passengers. The boats were manned without delay, and succeeded in rescuing 171 persons. This leaves fifty-eight still missing. Most of those rescued had nothing on save their night-clothes, and, as the night was very cold, their sufferings were intense. The larger portion were in the water, clinging to the debris of the wreck when rescued, but some few had succeeded in getting into the boats before she went down.

ANOTHER STATEMENT

of the disaster says: The Pommerania was proceeding at moderate speed, when a deafening crash was heard. The decks were soon filled with the affrighted passengers. The confusion was terrible, and the air was filled with prayers and curses. The veteran Capt. Schwensen stood on the bridge, giving orders in a cool voice to have the life-boats cut from the davits. No little delay unfortunately occurred in launching the boats, the night being dark and foggy. Of the eight boats the Pommerania carried, five were successfully launched, each boat holding twenty persons in addition to the crew. Three boats were stove in while being lowered. Another was so heavily laden that it swamped and all in it had to swim for their lives.

SEARCHING FOR THE VICTIMS.

Hopes are entertained that some of the survivors may have been picked up by passing vessels. The boats of the Glengarry searched all night. Several good swimmers owe their lives to the long search. All on board the Pommerania were aroused, and nobody was left sleeping.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

There is great excitement at the office of the Company in this city.

THE POMMERANIA

was built at Greenock, on the Clyde, in 1873. She was of 3,983 tons burden. The following were her principal proportions: Length, 365 feet; breadth, 40; depth of hold, 30. She was brig-rigged. Her engines were compound, and of 600 nominal horse-power. She had six bulkheads. She was the most popular vessel of the line.

HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Maassluis reports that the Captain of the Pommerania says he thinks there was another steamer near the wreck which saved many lives.

Probably the Captain refers to the Glengarry, previously mentioned.

THE POMMERANIA'S CARGO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Pommerania was partly insured by the Home Office Company, but the amount of insurance is not known here. She cost $500,000. The cargo of the Pommerania was a general one, and heavy, the principal consignments being the following: Cotton, 300 bales; lard, 1,786 tcs.; bacon, 50 boxes; leather, 542 bales; butter, 1,393 packages; seed, 1,930 bags; lead, 1,151 bars; tobacco, 54 hogsheads; corn, 788 bushels; copper matte, 93 barrels; oysters, 148 barrels; sewing-machines, 1,403 cases; cigars, 26 cases. In specie she had on board Mexican silver to the amount of $17,500. This was probably landed at Plymouth.

LOST AND SAVED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The following, furnished by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, is believed to be an accurate list of the lost and saved passengers by the Pommerania:

SAVED.

Landed at Plymouth and Cherbourg:
Mr. E. A. Ward, family, and nurse, New York.
Mrs. Rufus King, New York.
Miss E. Koenigs Crefeld.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Arnstein, family, and nurse, San Francisco.
Mrs. Clementine S. de Freire and family, Washington.
Miss Victoria de Freire, Washington.
L. F. Schwarts, New York.
Julius Charles, New York.
Prof. Henry Roovn, St. Louis.
Otto Kornemann, New York.
Caroline Kozi, New York.
Miss Amalie Newmann, New York.
Samuel Brock, Cleveland, O.
Frederich Mori, Columbiana, O.
Benedict Arn, Columbiana, O.
Charles Joseph Guillemott, New York.
Phil Gros, St. Louis.
Louis Veith, Keokuk, Ia.
Mr. Alexandre, Paris.
Charles Thomas, Colorado.
W. H. Pearn, Nevada.
John Mankewiz, California.
Edward Pearce, California.
Edwin Hunt, Arizona.
Thomas Philips, Nevada.
Anna Wessel, New York.
W. Easterorook, New York.

SAVED BY THE GLENGARRY.

Mr. C. Poppenhausen, Hamburg.
Alfred Faber, New York.
Miss Mary Clymer, Philadelphia.
Miss Rose N. Clymer, Philadelphia.
Louis Rassman, Philadelphia.
Emil Bloch, Clarksville, Tenn.
Mrs. S. Ohrnstied, New York.
William Schroeder, San Francisco.
Adolph Simon, Hastings, Minn.
Louis Laumann, Akron, O.
Roderich R. Schneider, New York.
C. H. Westphal, LaCrosse, Wis.
Adolph Thiel, Chicago.
Gustav Schur, Chicago.
Simon Mouchal, New York.
Henry Schmict, New York.
C. Rauch, Newark, N. J.
A. Rahrfeld, New York.
Jul. Strasse, New York.
Anton Scnoen, New York.
W. Juschinsky, New York.
Ferd. Reutz, New York.

LOST OR UNHEARD FROM.

Mrs W. B. Clymer, Philadelphia.
Miss Maria Hiester Clymer, Philadelphia.
Mr. B. W. Clymer, Philadelphia.
Alexander Bodisco, New York.
Bovis Bodisco, New York.
Mrs. Anna Bodisco, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Lucke and three children, New York.
Miss Amalie Wolff, New York.
W. S. Adams, Springfield, Mass.
Robert Pommer, St. Louis.
Xavier Walz, Allegheny, Pa.
Jacob Kaufmann, New York.
H. Muller, Germany.
Caroline Dehns, San Francisco.
Miss Christine Frick, New York.
Mrs. L. Funk, Madison, Wis.
Emil Grinet, Hartford, Conn.
John Semann, Malden, N. Y.
Master Theo. E. C. Harder, Greenpoint, L. I.
John Dick, New York.
Johann Braunn, Quincy, Ill.
Minna Stiehl and four children, Morrisania, N. Y.
William Marheine, Detroit.
L. Madsen, Harlem, N. Y.
John Haak, Chicago.
Christian Jensen, Racine, Wis.
Louis Raabe, Chicago.
H. Stroh, St. Louis.
John W. Johnson, Jamestown, N. Y.
Louis Korndoerfer, St. Joseph, Mo.
Jurgen Bannick, Davenport, Ia.
John Klos, St. Louis.
John Marten Stengel, Turner's Falls, Mass.
August Becker, Buffalo.
George Kraus, Delaware, O.
Michael Kraus, Delaware, O.
J. C. Oleson, Omaha.
James Hjowing, Omaha.
Louis Talinsky, Buffalo.
August Beyrer, Buffalo.
John M. Walz, Sandusky, O.
Hermmong M. Rasmussen, Milwaukee.
Friederich Zudse, Chicago.
Wilhelm Hergmann, LaCrosse, Wis.
John Racketmann, LaCrosse, Wis.
F. Scheel, Chicago.
Gottfried Barger, Black Hills.
Friedrich Panke, Niles, Mich.
C. Kerkeby, Brooklyn.
Friederich Struck, Davenport, Ia.
Friederich Sporl, Chicago.
Samuel Schlueb, Columbus, O.
Wilhelm Reimann, Toledo.
Sophia Peterson, New York.
James Lockner, LaCrosse, Wis.
Carl Kullmeier, New York.
Fred Petersen, Williamsburg, N. Y.
L. Tidow, Philadelphia.
Martin Appel, New York.
Charles Appel, Cincinnati.
Heinrich Geiger, New York.
Carl Samp, New York.
William Jesse, Norwalk, Conn.
Dagobert Scheren, New York.
Franz Guber, New York.
H. C. Hinckelmann, Hoboken, N. J.
L. Dresmer, Bergen County, New Jersey.
F. Toeng, Hoboken.
Leo Wietzenhoffer, New York.
H. Stengel, New York.
Christopher Schuchardt, New York.
Arnold Prink, New York.

CAPT. PRITCHARD'S STORY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Capt. Pritchard, of the bark Noel Eilian, is very reticent, and refuses to show his log. He says he was going down the Channel at five knots an hour. He was on deck. The Noel Eilian had been sounding her fog-horn all night until the steamer's lights were visible. The collision occurred almost before those on board the Noel Eilian were aware. The blow was a glancing one, the bark bounded off, and he did not again see the steamer. Capt. Pritchard thought he was sinking. The Noel Eilian was too much disabled to render assistance. Seven feet of her bow was carried away. Her lights were burning brightly at the time. She was sailing free on the starboard tack. The Pommerania ran across her bows, and came on to the port bow, turning her around completely, and then went away at full speed. He was not aware the Pommerania had sunk until he arrived at Folkestone.

THE POMMERANIA'S OFFICERS AND CREW.

The various accounts of the survivors concur in praising Capt. Schwensen and his officers, but represent that the crew only added to the confusion by their determination to save themselves. Capt. Schwensen, to quell the excitement, told the passengers the vessel was aground.

Roderick Schneider, a passenger, states that the Captain, replying to repeated entreaties to get into one of the boats, asked them to stand alongside, and the mate shouted, "We have waited long enough." The Captain told them to pull away a little and wait. Just then

THE VESSEL SANK.

As she went down Capt. Schwensen threw up his arms and exclaimed, "O God!" While the boat was rowing about, we saw many people in the water with life-preservers wrongly put on, so that the lower part of the body was floating while the head was under water.

The conduct of the second boatswain on board the steamer in endeavoring to save the ladies was admirable, and the carpenter stood by with a hatchet threatening to kill anybody who attempted to rush into the boats.

Mary Clymer says she was in the same berth with her sister Rose. They were awakened by the crash, and rushed on deck, half-dressed, to where the boats were being put off. They were there joined by their brother, who assisted her (Mary) into the boat. A sailor threw Rose in, but she

FELL INTO THE WATER

and had to be dragged out.

Young Clymer, who remained on the steamer, seeing the boat full and the sailors trying to get aboard, thus endangering the lives of all, cut the ropes and set her adrift, saying "Good-by" to his saved relatives. He thought his mother and other relatives were in the boat, but the sailors had prevented them from getting in.

It is a noticeable fact that 108 sailors out of 111 were saved.

OFFICERS SAVED.

R. Franzen, Chief-Officer; Hillen (probably O. Helms), Chief-Engineer; C. Neins, Purser.

LOUIS RASSMAN,

of Philadelphia, a steerage passenger who escaped, says: Capt. Schwensen's last words, when the boat was obliged to row away to avoid being sucked down, were, "Farewell, children." There were a good many passengers around the Captain crying for help, and clinging to him and to each other.

HENRY SCHMIDT,

a steerage passenger, says the plug was missing from the boat first lowered, which prevented her from being righted when capsized. Six persons were drowned from that boat. A row-lock was missing from the second boat, which prevented her going to the assistance of the strugglers.

One of the Pommerania's crew says he saw the bark's lights ten minutes before she struck, but a collision did not seem probable until three minutes before it occurred. As the Noel Eilian was going free, she could have avoided striking. The Pommerania went to port as far as she could, but a collision was then unavoidable.

First-Officer Franzen says it was his watch; he was in charge of the ship. Capt. Schwensen was on deck, but not on the bridge.

Franzen declines to say whether the whistle was blowing.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE POMMERANIA SAVED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A telegram has been received at Lloyds' from Maasluis, Holland, announcing that the steamer City of Amsterdam has arrived there with the Captain of the Pommerania on board.

THE LUCKE FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Ernest B. Lucke, late of August Belmont & Co., bankers, with his wife and three children, were on their way to Hanover, Germany. Mr. Lucke was a resident of Hoboken, and his friends were to-night anxiously awaiting some tidings from the missing family, but as none were received up to a late hour, it is feared all were lost. Mr. Lucke was a native of Hanover, age about 47. His father, who died recently, was a wealthy business man, for several years Senator of Hanover. His mother is still living in Hanover. Mr. Lucke received a thorough education in Hanover, came to this country in 1854, and obtained a position as clerk in the house of August Belmont & Co. He was promoted to the position of confidential clerk, and, when the old firm of A. Belmont & Co. was dissolved in 1865, became Mr. Belmont's sole partner. He continued in this position until Oct. 1 last, when the firm dissolved. During these years Mr. Lucke performed the greater part of the executive business of the firm, and became known to the outside financial world in consequence of the firm's part in the 4 and 4½ per cent syndicate. Thirteen years ago he married Miss Currie. He had five children, the eldest and youngest of whom died about a year. Mr. Lucke had not visited his native country since marriage, and it had long been his desire to take his family to his aged mother. Mr. Lucke, although quiet and unobtrusive, was very popular in Hoboken. He had intended to remain in Europe with his family during the winter and summer, and return next autumn.

MME. ANNA DE BODISCO,

widow of the late Waldemar de Bodisco, formerly Russian Consul-General at this point, and her two youngest sons, Alexander and Boris, were among the first-class cabin passengers. Mme. de Bodisco was induced to take passage on the Pommerania by Mrs. De Freire, of Washington, with whom she was on terms of intimacy. Mrs. De Freire left the vessel at Cherburg, and proceeded to Paris, but as no mention is made of Mme. De Bodisco's family having accompanied her, their friends apprehend they were lost. Mme. De Bodisco was booked for Hamburg. She was about 50, and married to her late husband twenty-one years ago. Before marriage she was the Baroness Dolst, and belonged to an aristocratic family of St. Petersburg. Besides her two sons, who accompanied her, Alexander and Boris, whose ages were 16 and 14, Mme. De Bodisco had another son, Waldemar, 19 years old, who entered the Russian service as a midshipman shortly after his father's death, last July, and is attached to the steamer Europe, of the Russian fleet now at Philadelphia. These three boys were born in this country, and received their education at Georgetown, D. C.

THE CLYMER FAMILY.

READING, Pa., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Mary Hiester Clymer, a passenger on the steamship Pommerania, was the only sister of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, M. C., and widow of W. B. Clymer, who died in Italy three years ago. She was on her way to Europe with her four children,—Mary, Rosa, Maria, and Richard,—where they were to complete their education.

CHICAGOANS ON BOARD.

None of the Chicagoans on board were of any prominence, and but few can be identified, some who are put down as coming from here being doubtless residents of neighboring towns who got their tickets at the Chicago office. The two saved are Adolph Thiel and Gustav Schur. Those who are lost are F. Scheel, who has been a confectioner with Henrici for several years, John Haack, Louis Raabe, F. Zudse, and F. Sporl and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Schmidt. Sporl used to keep a saloon at No. 86 North LaSalle street, but sold out just before starting for Germany. He was 32 years of age, and a widower, his wife having been dead two or three years. He expected to return to Chicago, but it was Mrs. Schmidt's intention to remain abroad permanently.

FISH-BREEDING.

California Salmon Introduced into German Rivers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—F. Mather hast just returned from Germany, having safely delivered in Bremen some 250,000 eggs of California salmon. In addition to the eggs sent to Germany, 100,000 were taken by the Netherlands, the same number by France, and 15,000 by England. This is the third voyage Mather has made abroad with American fish-eggs. These salmon eggs were packed in refrigerating boxes of Mr. Mather's invention, and a temperature of 42 degrees was readily maintained. The voyage to Bremen occupied twelve days, but the eggs could have been kept perfectly well for fully two weeks longer. At this temperature the development of embryotic fish in ova is simply retarded. These eggs were taken from California salmon in McCloud River by Livingston Stone in August last, and, after having been transported over 6,000 miles, the loss was not over 5 per cent. The first American salmon introduced into Germany were those taken over last year by Mather. Those fish, still retained at the breeding-ponds at Hamlen, on the Weser, were some eight inches long. The bulk of the fish have been placed in the Rhine and Weser. German fish-culturists are amazed at the rapid development of the California fish in their waters. It may be well to mention that the old name of salmo quinnat for the species of salmon caught on the Pacific coast will be replaced by that of oncorhynchus, meaning hook-nosed. These eggs were presented by the United States Fish Commission to Germany, Holland, and France.

As it may be some four or five years before fish derived from these American eggs attain their proper size, the final result is waited for by German fishculturists with no small amount of curiosity. Such, however, is the strict method in which European streams are preserved that there is no doubt but that in time the German rivers will abound with this very fine fish.

APPELLATE COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—Decisions were announced by the Appellate Court to-day as follows:

9. Nathaniel A. Nighbert et al. vs. William Thomas; error to Macoupin; affirmed.
15. Ebenezer Noyes et al. vs. John A. Kern; error to Moultrie; affirmed.
18. Margaret Hickman vs. Unknown heirs, etc.; appeal from Morgan; affirmed.
24. Franklin Priest, Mayor, etc. vs. John A. Brockway; appeal from Macon; reversed and remanded.
25. Drucilla B. Dennis et al. vs. John G. Slater; appeal from Cass; affirmed.
26. John A. Ambler et al. vs. Mary S. Traverse; appeal from Coles County Court; affirmed.
28. Daniel S. Eicher vs. Caroline Wray; appeal from Menard; affirmed.
30. Patrick Murphy vs. J. H. McDowell; appeal from Morgan; reversed and remanded.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Col. Mapleson, the impresario, was arrested to-day at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and had to pass some hours at the Police Court before he was given a chance to waive an examination and furnish bail, which was required in $300. Levi P. Morton, Congressman-elect, signed the bond. All this came from having girls under 16 in his ballet.

SON-IN-LAW.

The Royal Gendre Publicly Receives the General Gender.

Addresses Presented by the Representatives of Many Societies.

The Young Lord of All He Surveys, He Surveys Them All.

His Remarks in Response Choice and Pleasing to the Ear.

Reception by the Princess Louise at the Government Building Monday Night.

Her Royal Highness Bows to Everybody Right Honorable Enough to Get Near Her.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, Nov. 26.—The dinner party last night at Lieut.-Gov. Archibald's comprised the Governor-General and Princess Louise, the Duke of Edinburg and his Equerry, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Maj. Dewinton, Col. Littleton, Sir P. MacDougal, Col. Freemantle, Sir Edward and Lady Inglefield, Capt. and Mrs. Darcy Irving, Flag-Captain, Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, Sir W. Young, the Archbishop, Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald, the Mayor and Mrs. Tobin, the American Consul, Sir E. S. Smyth and A. D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Vail, Col. and Mrs. Laurie, Judge Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Moretton, Mr. and Miss Henry, the Chancellor of the University, the Hon. C. Harbord, A. D. C., Col. McNeill, V. C., and Col. and Mrs. Clarke. The rooms are perhaps better adapted for such ceremonies as were witnessed in them than any others to be found in the Dominion.

THE PRINCESS wore a rich white ribbed petticoat, surmounted by a dress composed entirely of black velvet, handsomely trimmed with clair-de-lune jet. Her headdress was a tiara of diamonds, with feathers and veil, her ornaments diamonds and pearls, her orders Victoria and Albert and the Star of India. The Marquis wore the orders of the Thistle and of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and was attired in the Windsor uniform. The party from the Admiralty House were upwards of half-an-hour late in arriving, owing to a delay in unpacking

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS' JEWEL-BOX. They were received at the Government House by a guard of honor furnished by the Ninety-seventh Regiment, and most effectively grouped on the sloping lawn in front of Mr. Archibald's official residence. A ring of lights furnished by the cable-telegraph ship Minia surrounded the inclosure. A dense throng blocked up the street opposite the Government House, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Princess. The postponement of dinner from 7 to nearly 8 o'clock somewhat delayed the "drawing-room," which was to have been held at 9:30. During dinner the band of the Bellerophon performed a choice selection of music, and, immediately after dinner, at about 10 o'clock, commenced an enormous list of presentations in the state drawing-room. The Princess stood in the centre of the room, with the Marquis on her right hand and the Duke on her left.

SHE GRACIOUSLY BOWED to each lady and gentleman as their names were read out from their cards, occasionally interchanging remarks with her companions, and generally acquitting herself with remarkable ease and dignity. In fact, she went through an ordeal that must have at least been irksome with the air of a person rather delighted at her task than otherwise, and it was midnight before the day's labors were over. The presentation numbered several hundred—all the officers of the navy and regiments quartered at Halifax, and all the militia officers, besides a crowd of civilians and their wives, who tried the holding capacity of the Government House to its greatest extent.

THE LINE OF CARRIAGES in the street was as long as one ever sees on the occasion of a "crush" in London, and, as people were preparing to leave, the rain came down in torrents.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET was a sight that the children of Halifax will never forget. The ships were all as gayly dressed as in the afternoon, and the yards and hammock nettings were manned, each sailor holding a blue light, and the whole being simultaneously illuminated. The outline of every ship with all its chief spars was in fact a blaze of light, the whole harbor being as bright as day, and when a volley of rockets was discharged from each man-of-war, the excitement of the people on shore culminated in shouts and cheers for fifteen minutes. The harbor looked for all the world like a glimpse of fairy-land, or a theatrical transformation-scene on a Brobdignagian scale. Halifax has done wonders, and no words can exaggerate the extraordinary facility with which the Princess has won the hearts, not only of those with whom she has been brought in contact, but of the mass of the people at large.

A GRAND LEVEE.

HALIFAX, Nov. 26.—A large number of gentlemen attended the levee held by the Marquis of Lorne this afternoon at the Legislative Council Chamber. At its conclusion a number of addresses were presented.

The replies of the Marquis to the same will give an idea of their contents.

TO THE CLERGY.

The reply to the clergy of the Church of England, Diocese of Nova Scotia, is as follows:

REVEREND SIR: I beg to thank you for the loyal address in which you have been good enough to welcome me as representative of the British Crown, and for the assurance it contains of your devoted attachment to the person and will of our most gracious sovereign. I can assure you no pains shall be wanting on my part to acquaint myself with the wishes and to assist as far as may be the desire of the inhabitants of this vast dominion. Nor will I fail to seize every legitimate opportunity that may be offered to promote the cause of morality, religion, and virtue. My best acknowledgments are due to you for the kind expressions contained in your address which are personal to the Princess and myself, and also for your prayers in our behalf, and I am specially requested by the Princess to convey to you her heartfelt thanks for the kind way in which you have alluded to her advent among you. LORNE.

TO THE MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES.

The reply to the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace for the County of Halifax is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Magistrates of a county are those whose good will any one would not willingly neglect, and whose friendship and appreciation are as valuable as they are honorable. It is with pride that I receive the assurance of your regard, and I have much pleasure in thanking you as the representative of her Majesty, in her name, for the loyal devotion you express on the part of the Magistrates of the County of Halifax for her rule and person. It is no new thing, as you justly say, for those of your names and race to be counted among the firmest in asserting your principles, and I join you in the hope that the ties of amity and love which now unite this province with the mother country may continue to be cherished on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is a source of satisfaction to us that, coming to united Canada, we land in your city, and that our journey to the Capital of the Dominion will be made wholly through Provinces associated together in freedom under the same constitutional law and Government. You, gentlemen, are Magistrates who execute in this county the laws passed by the responsible Legislature, and are well able to judge of the peace and order created by the Government in whose authority and responsibility you have a share. It is a great pleasure to receive from such a body of gentlemen such an address as that you have presented, and I ask you to accept my cordial thanks. LORNE.

TO THE SCOTCH PREACHERS.

The reply to the ministers and representatives of the Presbyterian Church in the maritime provinces in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, was as follows:

REVEREND SIRS: Receive my thanks for the loyal manner in which you welcome my arrival here as representative of her Majesty, and for the kindly and warm expressions of good will with which you have greeted the Princess. I may assure you she will regard each class of people of this country with the same sympathy she has endeavored to promote the welfare of all in the old country. In pointing out the wants and interests of the community we must often look to the ministers of religion, and your support we shall always know how to appreciate and value.

LORNE TO THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.

His reply to the officers and members of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The loyalty of her Majesty's Irish subjects is well known, and I thank you as her representative in the Dominion for the genuine and warm expression you have given of the affection borne to her person by the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax. I rejoice to hear that your Benevolent Society is flourishing, and that Irish generosity and charity are so well represented here. It is pleasant to see so self-reliant and successful an association ready at all times to extend its support to the deserving and destitute. The Society has been well conducted in the past, and the names of those who are at present its members show with what confidence its actions are still regarded. Among those who in past times gave you the benefit of his advice and assistance, was Gov. Doyle, who will not soon be forgotten here either as Commander-in-Chief or Governor of the Province, for he was equally happy in council and camp. May you always be as well supported as you were by him, and may you advance in prosperity and usefulness. LORNE.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Marquis replied to several other addresses in a similar strain. In answering the Sons of Temperance, he said, among other things: "I am fully alive to the many evils attending upon the abuse of spirituous liquors, and I am glad to think that the efforts of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia have met with such happy results."

The address of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club was responded to in pleasant terms, the Marquis expressing the hope that the waters of the beautiful harbor would often witness the graceful movements of the yachtsman's fairy fleet.

A torchlight procession took place to-night, and was a grand affair, the city being brilliantly illuminated.

AT MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—Preparations for the reception of the Vice-Regal party are being vigorously prosecuted. The illuminations and decorations will be on a magnificent scale. Workmen are busily engaged in placing gas jets on the windows and around the pillars of the entrance to the Windsor Hotel. The Tower will be one blaze of light, while the word "Welcome" will be placed in a conspicuous portion of the building. About 1,000 jets will be used. At Dominion Square a very handsome arch has been commenced, and along Notre Dame and St. James streets the merchants will illuminate. Flags are already commencing to be displayed, and many residents have arranged for the illumination of their dwellings by Chinese lanterns during the evening their Excellencies are here. At the Bank of Montreal the gas-fitters are busy as bees. Over the entrance there will be an arch of gas-jets, with the word "Welcome" in Gaelic. The illumination will be similar to that of the City-Hall. The Post-Office is also to be brilliantly lighted. For St. Andrew's ball tickets are being sold very fast, and the preparations are going forward steadily.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—The Indian Shogonees, who was sentenced to death, at the late Pembroke Assizes, for the murder of his brother, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. The murdered brother had been Chief of the tribe, and had been cohabiting with a daughter of Shogonees, which so enraged the latter that, one day, while they were walking together in crossing a portage, Shogonees first brained his brother with a paddle, and then cut his body up with a hatchet. Shogonees, by all accounts, was not a model of virtue, any more than his brother, whose delinquencies he so summarily chastised, as it is said that he had caused his own son to be banished in order to appropriate a young and handsome squaw that the latter had recently married, and with whom Shogonees was living at the time of his arrest.

The fact that Montreal has been visited by the small-pox has suggested to the *Free Press* the necessity of sanitary precautions being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. Montreal possesses a number of poor people who refuse to allow their children to be vaccinated, notwithstanding the efforts of the local press and the local authorities to show the danger of refusing to take such means of preventing small-pox as medical science has put within the reach of all. The *Free Press*, after pointing out that Montreal still retains its bad pre-eminence as the one dark spot on the Continent where ignorance and stupidity override the commonest sanitary precautions, declares that, in the interest of the general public, the Federal authorities should take some action in the matter, so that the lives of the people may not be threatened with death by a preventible disease.

The Dominion Artillery Association offers ever year prizes for the best essays on subjects connected with gun-practice. The subject selected this year was "The Organization, Equipment, and Localization of Artillery, Field, Siege, and Garrison, for the Dominion of Canada. The last general orders published the mettoes employed by the officers who had competed. The full list of writers is not yet made public, but it is said the first prize has been awarded to Maj. J. G. Holmes, "A" Battery, Canada Artillery, Kingston. The second place, or first honorable mention, has been awarded to Col. W. H. Cotton, also of "A" Battery, Kingston. Both these essays are spoken of by high professional authorities as excellent productions.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—The Hon. Mr. Joly states that an attempt had been made to negotiate a loan for the balance of $1,500,000 of the $3,000,000 loan authorized by the Legislature over a year ago, but that it had been found impracticable. No loan will be negotiated in the present state of the money-market.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society applied to the Provincial Premier for a grant of land for settlers, and a sum of money to be expended in improvements. The request was refused.

Between the 2d of March and 10th of November of the present year, the Provincial Government appointed 645 Justices of the Peace, 128 being in the District of Montreal alone.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—It was reported on 'Change here to-day that the Hon. Mr. Howland is to take the place of the Hon. Mr. Simpson as President of the Bank of Ontario.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley cloudy, rainy weather, northeast, backing to northwest, winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed in the west portions by rising, barometer.

For the Lower Lake Region warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain or snow, winds mostly from the northeast to southeast, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley partly cloudy weather, occasional areas of light rain or snow, variable winds, shifting to colder northwest, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Mackinaw City, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.242	35	70	N. W.	4	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.214	41	65	S. E.	5	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.143	41	65	E.	6	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.109	39	64	E.	5	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.046	38	72	E.	8	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.031	37	81	E.	8	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 42; minimum, 34.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.29	30	N. W., light		Clear.
Buffalo	30.19	30	N. E., gent.		Clear.
Cairo	29.80	41	N., brisk	.10	Lt. rain.
Cheyenne	30.08	22	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Chicago	30.08	37	E., fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.94	44	N., fresh		Threat'g.
Cleveland	30.06	33	E., fresh		Clear.
Des Moines	30.06	27	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Denver	30.15	32	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Detroit	30.11	30	N. E., light		Fair.
Duluth	29.84	28	S. W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.88	30	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.62	23	N., light		Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.00	38	N., fresh		Fair.
Grand Haven	30.11	33	S. E., gen.		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.03	26	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Leavenworth	30.10	33	N., light		Clear.
Marquette	29.91	33	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.05	35	W., fresh		Clear.
Nashville	29.64	49	E., gentle	.43	Lt. rain.
New Orleans	29.95	48	N. E., fresh	.09	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.95	28	S., fresh		Fair.
Pittsburg	30.10	36	N. E., gentle		Cloudy.
Port Huron	30.13	33	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Rochester	30.21	33	E.,		Cloudy.
Sandusky	30.13	40	E., light		Fair.
San Francisco	30.12	53	E., brisk		Clear.
St. Louis	29.91	36	N., fresh		Lt. rain.
St. Paul	29.98	27	N., brisk	.02	Lt. rain.
Toledo, O.	30.09	34	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.91	44	N. E., fresh	.02	Lt. rain.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamships Frisia, from Hamburg; City of Berlin, from Liverpool; State of Louisiana, from Glasgow; Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Arrived, the steamship St. Louis, from Liverpool. Sailed, the steamship Woodburn, for Revel.

FOREIGN.

The English Meeting with Little Resistance in Afghanistan.

They Propose to Move Directly upon the Principal Cities.

All the Outlying Tribes Fraternize with the Invaders.

The Austrian Delegations Will Ignore the Bosnian War Expenses.

Roumanian Troops Commence the Occupation of the Dobrudscha.

The Germans Growing Jealous of English Influence in Denmark.

AFGHANISTAN.

GEN. BROWNE'S COLUMN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A special from Dakka, dated Monday, 7 o'clock in the morning, says: "Leaving Ali Musjid in charge of a British regiment, Gen. Browne pushed on, the head men of the Hill tribes coming out on the route to congratulate him and pay their respects to Lundikana. Thirteen miles off, where the advance force bivouacked, Maj. Cavagnari rode on to Dakka, which he reached at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, the Kahn of Lalpoor meeting him to offer submission. At dawn Sunday morning the British troops resumed their march, arriving in Dakka at noon, and finding that the deserted fort had been plundered by the neighboring tribes. The British advance has now reached the frontier of Afghanistan proper, destroying, by its successes, the Ameer's authority in the independent territory, thirty miles in width, from Jumrood to Dakka.

THE AFGHANS FLEE.

"The flying Afghan army, in its efforts to escape, has been plundered of everything, the country having risen against it, and refusing it shelter. The news is confirmed that Jellalabad has been evacuated, and the garrison is in headlong flight towards Cabul.

AN ALLY.

"Mahomet Ahat Khan, the chief of the Lalpoor and head of Mahmunds, hitherto one of the Ameer's allies, has placed himself in Maj. Cavagnari's hands."

The nomad tribes who were preparing for flight have remained and are bringing in supplies. The villagers go about their daily work with the utmost unconcern while our army is passing.

NO RESISTANCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.—Gen. Roberts has reached a point half way between Hazarpier and the Kurum Fort. He met with no resistance. Gen. Biddulph entered Pisheen this (Tuesday) morning.

GONE TO HERAT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Berlin dispatch states the Russian Embassy to Cabul has gone to Herat.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

It is stated that Lord Augustus Loftus, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, will demand explanations of the speech made by Gen. Kauffman when presenting the sword to the Envoy of Shere Ali at Tashkend.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Pesth dispatch says the action of the Finance Committee of the Austrian delegation in refusing to discuss the supplementary credit to meet the expenses incurred in the occupation of the Turkish provinces, raises a momentous question on one side between the Crown and Parliament, and on the other between the latter and the delegations.

THE ENGLISH PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Lahore dispatch says it is beilved Gen. Browne will profit by the panic of the Afghans to seize the Khurd-Cabul Pass.

THE EAST.

OCCUPYING THE DOBRUDSCHA.

IBRAIL, Nov. 26.—The Roumanians are now crossing the Danube into the Dobrudscha.

BULGARIA.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 26.—Eight thousand Russian troops, the advance guard of the reinforcements for the army in Bulgaria, will arrive at Galatz next week.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN DENMARK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Copenhagen dispatch says: "The statement that the German Legation had withdrawn from Denmark is untrue. The late German Minister left here before the arrival of his successor, but no diplomatic rupture has occurred. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the threatening attitude assumed by the Prussian Government against the Duke of Cumberland simultaneously with the declaration of his betrothal to Princess Thyra is causing some uneasiness."

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Philippopolis Bulgarian *Soumet Marica*, the official organ of the Russian authorities, in its non-official portion contains an article upon the organization of Eastern Roumelia to the following effect:

The members of the Eastern Roumelian International Commission have arrived at Philippopolis. Though the apprehensions entertained as to the reception that might be given them were exaggerated, it would yet be dangerous to overlook the fact that their task is disapproved by the inhabitants. Their persons are safe, but their work, the unjust work of Berlin, is not. Bulgarians will never again tolerate Turkish garrisons and Turkish officers. The province which the Commission intends to organize is already organized to the satisfaction of the vast majority of the inhabitants. If the European Powers wish to act in the spirit of justice and humanity, they had better leave Roumelia alone and take Macedonia in hand. The Commission can have no difficulty in persuading themselves that the country they call Eastern Roumelia is lost forever to Turkey, lost under the Treaty of San Stefano, lost under the Treaty of Berlin, which has created a possible situation; lost in accordance with the will of the Bulgarian people. The Commission can have no intention to place this local province once more under the authority of the Porte.

A proclamation in Servian, Croatian, and Russian, purporting to issue from the Bulgarian people, is being circulated among the Austrian Slavs. It advocates the separation from Turkey of Macedonia and Thrace.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Some little progress has been made with agricultural labor. Supplies of home-grown wheat continue very moderate, both in Mark Lane and the provincial markets, but, taking all things into consideration, the present aspect of trade appears to be sufficiently sound to justify the farmers in withholding their produce as long as possible, and the continuance of light offerings indicates the expectation of better prices later on. Business has been restricted, owing to the impaired condition of most samples, it having been quite impossible to thresh with satisfactory results. The absence of speculation has been largely felt in the grain trade, and the spirit of commercial enterprise been broken by the severe financial vicissitudes through which the general trade of the country is passing, but brighter days for the merchant and agriculturist may be looked for with the new year."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR-KING ON THE OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

PESTH, Nov. 11.—The answer returned by the Emperor-King to the address presented by the Presidents of the two Delegations yesterday was as follows:

In view of the great task which awaits you in the present session, I receive with double satisfaction the assurances of your loyal sentiments. The situation was an earnest one when the Delegations last assembled. Events in the East had entered into a decisive phase; we stood on the eve of a Congress which was to bring the results of the war into harmony with the requirements of the European balance of power, and with the interests of the Monarchy, which were closely affected. With a patriotism deserving my thanks, at that earnest moment the means were given my Government which enabled it to make its influence successfully felt in both directions during and after the Congress. It is a matter of sincere satisfaction to me that the Congress succeeded in averting the imminent danger of an European war. The consistent and general fulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin, for which my Government will loyally stand up, is calculated to effectually prevent the return of the dangers which threatened the peace of Europe and our own interests. The Powers assembled in Berlin decided that the occupation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be intrusted to Austria-Hungary. I accepted this task; but I regret that, in consequence of the deep-rooted confusion in the internal state of those countries, it was not possible to carry out the work of occupation peacefully. The resistance, however, which anarchical elements opposed to our good intentions yielded in a short time to the bravery of my troops. On this occasion the army, based on general liability to military service, stood the test brilliantly. I congratulate you on its success, gentlemen, as representatives of those peoples from the midst of whom the army has issued, and likewise as members of those representative bodies who have supported my Government with discrimination and patriotism in the development of the defensive powers of the Monarchy. The prompt and thorough solution of our military task has freed the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the terrorisms of agitators, and has made it possible for me to order the recall of a considerable portion of the army of occupation. It will now be the earnest endeavor of my Government to harmonize the sacrifices demanded by this task with the financial condition of the Monarchy, and to hasten the time when the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be supported by the revenues of these countries. The hope that this will succeed appears all the better founded, as our relations to all the Powers continue to be most excellent. Gentlemen, great are the sacrifices demanded of you; great historical events, to prevent which lay not in the power of any single State, have claimed from the Monarchy unusual exertions; but I am animated by the confidence that the patriotism of my peoples and the discrimination of their representatives will prove equal to the greatness of the historical occasion. I am convinced that you will unite your efforts with those of my Government in order that the work begun in the interest of European peace and the prosperity and dignity of the Monarchy may be happily terminated. In this firm confidence, I wish you success in your work and greet you heartily.

The speech produced a deep impression on the members of both Delegations by reason of its simplicity and elevated tone. Several of the passages, especially that referring to the army and to the loyal execution of the treaty on all sides, were received with cheers.

To-day the addresses voted from various sides in reply to the opening speech were presented to the Diet. There are no fewer than five of them, the first being that of the Liberal party, which forms the majority of the House. It is drawn up in a spirit of compromise, and refrains from approving or disapproving the policy of the past, merely pointing out the various political and financial questions raised by the turn of events in the East and alluding to the sacrifices already made and still to be made. It gives prominence to the temporary character of the occupation, alludes to the dislike existing in the country to annexation, and ends by expressing the hope that his Majesty will succeed in finding a solution equally acceptable to all. The second address, that of the United Opposition, reviews the whole course of the policy followed in the East, and draws the conclusion that those who had directed that policy were not deserving of confidence. The third, that of the Extreme Left, enumerates in rather terser language the sins committed by the Government, and asks his Majesty to suspend all further measures with regard to the occupation until the House, on the strength of documents laid before it, shall come to some decision. At the same time the formation of a separate Hungarian army and the re-establishment of the full powers of Parliament by the abolition of the Delegations is demanded. Another of the addresses is presented by three Serb members, condemning the occupation as not undertaken to realize the aspirations of the kindred Slav populations of Turkey, but directed against these aspirations.

ASIA MINOR.

THE SCHEME OF REFORMS ACCEPTED BY THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Authentic particulars concerning the reply of the Porte to the English scheme of reforms in Asia Minor state that it is expressed in brief terms, and enumerates the four fundamental points of the scheme accepted by the Porte. They are as follows:

1. The establishment of a gendarmery, as stipulated by England. It will be organized by European officers, and will be governed by regulations to be drawn up by the Porte, based upon the best European models. The draft of the regulations has already been submitted to the Sultan's sanction. In addition to this, the Porte will appoint central administrative councils for the gendarmery, to which European officers will be attached.

2. The Porte has modified the second point of the English scheme of reforms relative to judicial reorganization. England proposed that European Judges should be attached to the Assize Courts of each vilayet. Though not declining this in principle, the Porte objects that it would be difficult to find European Judges sufficiently conversant with Oriental languages and the Turkish laws to fill such posts. The Porte, therefore, proposes to appoint for each vilayet two inspectors, one of whom would be an European, and who would be charged to travel from one district to another to receive complaints against the Judges, visit the prisons, and in general watch that justice prevailed. The other inspector would be his coadjutor.

3. The Porte accepts the financial reorganization as proposed by England, although pointing out that it can only be applied at present in one or two provinces, and that the complete realization of this part of the scheme, as well as of the other reforms, depends upon the necessary financial means. The Porte, however, undertakes to abolish the tithes immediately, and to replace them by a new system of land taxation. European controllers will be appointed for this purpose when the state of the finances will permit.

4. The Sultan agrees that the term of office of the valis and financial inspectors shall not be less than five years, and that they can only lose their posts before the expiration of that time for reasons of state, common law crimes, or by voluntary resignation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOCIALISTS.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A special from Rome says the Socialist agitation continues in the provinces. The Deputy-Mayor of Osimo has been stabbed by an assassin. In Jesi, a neighboring town, the Republicans, carrying a red flag, paraded the streets.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Nina, by order of the Pope, has instructed the Nuncios to urge upon the various Governments the duty of repressing Socialism and restoring the prerogatives of the Church.

PANIC ON A FERRY-BOAT.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—During a dense fog today, a crowded ferry-boat crossing the Mersey came into collision with a ship lying at anchor. A panic occurred on the ferry-boat, and several persons jumped overboard. Some accounts say six persons were drowned; others, only two or three.

TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Great Trenton Colliery Company will close its mines until trade revives.

THE GERMAN PROGRESSISTS' PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Progressist party has adopted a programme which includes trial by jury for political offenses and the right of Parliament to fix the numbers of the military contingent, and to vote supplies annually.

WILL DECLARE A STATE OF SIEGE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Berlin announces that on the Emperor's return the authorities intend to declare Berlin in a state of siege under the provisions of the Socialist law.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—William Coleman, one of the representative men of Pittsburg, and who was well known throughout the country, died this morning at the age of 71. He was born in Baltimore, came to this city in 1834, and engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, which business he successfully prosecuted for fifteen or twenty years. At the time of his death he was proprietor of the new Opera-House, which was built under his direction in 1871. He leaves a large estate, including ore lands in Michigan and blast furnaces in Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Nov. 26.—Maj. M. S. Henry, Mayor of this city, died this evening at half-past 6 o'clock. Maj. Henry was born in Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., in 1815, and was one of the oldest residents of this city.

GETTING THE BEST OF A GAS COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—A communication from Rufus Lockland, President of the St. Louis Gaslight Company, asking for the appointment of a committee to compromise the suit between the Gas-Company and the City, which has been pending in the courts for some time, was presented to the City Council to-night. After discussing the matter, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report in favor of whatever action they feel advisable to the interests of the city. The case was decided in favor of the city in the lower courts, and is now upon the docket of the Supreme Court. The above proposition took every one by surprise, but it is generally believed that the case cannot be settled outside of the courts.

MOST HORRIBLE.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—The *Commercial's* Williamstown, Ky., special says: "Frank Turner, aged 20, called yesterday at the house of Samuel Judd, about six miles from Williamstown, invited Judd to drink from a bottle. The latter declined. He was ordered on his knees with a revolver, and while in that position Turner cut Judd's throat with a knife, killing him instantly."

POLITICAL.

Senator Howe on the Senatorial Outlook in Wisconsin.

More Samples of the Curiosities of Politics in Louisiana.

T. O. HOWE.

INTERVIEW WITH WISCONSIN'S SENIOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Learning that Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way to Washington, a representative of THE TRIBUNE was dispatched to see if any valuable information upon the political questions of the day could be elicited in that quarter. Following the lead of an African brother to Room 249, our somewhat emphatic rap was answered by a hearty "Come in," and in the bashful reporter walked. Senator Howe was surrounded by his wife, the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Wisconsin District; the Senator's nephew, Col. James H. Howe, formerly General Manager of the Northwestern Railway Company; Gen. T. S. Allen, ex-Secretary of State of Wisconsin; Col. Tom Reynolds, of Madison; Mr. Wilson, the present Attorney-General of Wisconsin, and a number of Chicago gentlemen who had called upon the Senator. After all these other friends had taken their leave, except the matronly presence of Mrs. Howe, the reporter got down to the business of the evening by asking several insolent questions of the Senator after the manner following, to wit:

THE STATE ELECTION.

"You are on your way to Washington, I suppose?"

"I am."

"Did you participate in the canvass which preceded the late election in Wisconsin?"

"Yes, by request either of the State Committee or of the candidates, I spoke in every Congressional District but three. I spoke several times in the First, Seventh, and Eighth Districts; spoke but twice in the Second, and but once in the Sixth."

"Did the result of the election equal your expectations?"

"It surpassed my expectation. Indeed, when I entered upon the canvass I had but little hope of a victory. When it closed, I had little doubt of a victory, although I did not anticipate one so decisive."

"Are you serving your second or third term in the Senate?"

"The third."

THE SENATORSHIP.

"I see you are a candidate for re-election?"

"You have doubtless seen that my name is discussed as that of a candidate, but it is not just to say that I have solicited re-election. Really, I have asked for no man's support. I have not written to a single member of the Legislature, nor have I spoken with but one on the subject, and he introduced the subject to me, not I to him." I have had some serious doubts whether I ought to permit further discussion of my name as a candidate. I have received such long-continued and generous support from the Republicans of Wisconsin that I could not afford to endanger either their harmony or success. I am nothing—the Republican party is everything. The principles of the party must be sustained by some one who is in active sympathy with them. If there is any man who can sustain these principles and unite the party better than I can, I do not desire to stand in the way of his success."

A LEADING QUESTION.

"Could you not withdraw if you chose to do so?"

"Of course I could; but many of my old friends—prominent men in the Republican party, and among them some who would doubtless be brought forward as candidates for the succession in case of my withdrawal—have insisted that it is my duty to leave myself in the hands of the people, and have tendered me their cordial support."

"You were elected to the Senate first in 1861?"

"Yes."

"Who were your competitors?"

"Gov. Washburn and Gov. Randall?"

"Who were your competitors in '67 and '73?"

"I had none. On both occasions I was re-elected without the intervention of a caucus, and received the unanimous vote of the Republican members."

"You do not expect another election with the same unanimity, I conclude?"

"Certainly not."

ANOTHER.

"Has your service since 1873 been less satisfactory than before?"

"Evidently."

"In what respects?"

"Well, a sick man, even if a physician, is not always the best judge of what ails him. But my understanding of the case is, that the loudest complaints against me come from those who have failed of the preferment they sought. There is, however, an opposition to me more respectable than that. There are those who do not approve my support of the Silver bill; others do not approve my criticisms on what was known as the policy of the President. Still others. I presume, oppose my re-election, not because they like me less, but because they like some other man more, and they think I have been in the Senate long enough."

"THE DOLLAR OF OUR," ETC.

"Have you come to regard the recoinage of silver dollars as a mistake?"

"By no manner of means. On the contrary, I understand it to have been almost the unanimous opinion of the late International Conference on that subject that the demonitization of silver dollars was a mistake."

"But what are your main objections to demonetizing the silver dollar?"

"They are in brief these three: (1) It lessens the use of silver, and so depreciates the value of an important American product. (2) It defeats resumption, or compels the contraction of the currency to a volume which can be redeemed in coin of a single metal. (3) It is a palpable violation of the contract made in March, 1869, which specifically declares that the people shall deliver and the holders shall accept in payment of the public debt coin of the *then* standard value. The coin of that time included both gold and silver dollars."

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

"What do you think of the recent resolution of the New York banks to receive silver only as a special deposit?"

"I think it an attempt, but a vain attempt, to nullify the Remonetization act. I think it wholly unnecessary for the protection of the banks, for it is quite evident that, so long as the law makes silver dollars a legal-tender without any formal resolution of theirs, the banks could not only pay silver to any creditor who deposited silver, but to all other creditors as well."

"Have you seen occasion to regret the attack upon the President to which you referred?"

"Pardon me, but I referred to no attack upon the President, and I made none; but, having been rather peremptorily challenged to applaud certain things which the President had done, I assigned, in the Senate, the reasons why I could not applaud. If the newspapers can be credited, the President himself now assents to at least some of those reasons."

FURTHER EMPLOYMENT.

"What have you to say to the objection that you have been in the Senate long enough?"

"That it is a strong objection to my asking further employment, but not conclusive against my constituents asking further service."

"Then we may conclude that from this time forward you are a candidate for re-election?"

"You may conclude that at this time I do not withdraw my name from the discussion. Nevertheless, my past course in the presence of more tempting honors should leave no doubt that I would do so if that were necessary to promote the harmony of the party, and the election of a Senator dedicated to the achievement of its best aims."

Here the conversation was interrupted by the arrival of a large delegation of the Senator's Wisconsin friends who had called to pay their respects, and THE TRIBUNE'S reporter quietly folded up his manuscript, stuck his lead-pencil behind his ear, and sought other sources of information.

WISCONSIN.

SENATOR HOWE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—The announcement in THE TRIBUNE'S "personals" that Senator T. O. Howe, J. H. Howe, of Kenosha, his nephew, Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, his right-hand man next to Horace Rublee; and Col. Tom Reynolds, of Madison, were at Chicago together yesterday attracted the attention of all the politicians, who regard it as a gathering in the nature of a caucus of Howe and his friends on the Senatorial question. It is understood that several others were present at the meeting whose names are not published. Some surprise is expressed that this caucus should have been held at Chicago, under the all-seeing eye of the enterprising press of that city, instead of at some quiet retreat in Wisconsin. It is reported that Howe is quite sanguine of an election to another term.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE is beginning to be the subject of discussion. Public opinion already indicates Col. D. M. Kelley, of Green Bay, for Speaker of the Assembly. He has been a member two sessions, having been elected from a Democratic district, was President of the Republican State Convention in 1877, at which William E. Smith was nominated for Governor, and he was the Republican hard-money candidate for Speaker last winter, and at the special June session, against the Democratic and Greenback coalition. It is not anticipated that there will be any material opposition to Kelley's election. The Senatorial question will not enter at all into the choice of a Speaker, as all the candidates are holding aloof from it.

The Chief Clerkship of the Assembly will go, without dispute, to Milwaukee, if the Republican delegation from here shall present a suitable man, and a competent German would be more acceptable than a politician of any other class. The members from Milwaukee will meet at an early day to make out their slate.

John Cover, of Lancaster, Grant County, is the most prominent candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. He has been connected with the radical wing of the Republican press of the State for many years, having succeeded his father, the late J. C. Cover, in the management of the *Grant County Herald*, one of the ablest newspapers in the State.

There is little doubt that C. E. Bross, of Madison, will be re-elected Clerk, and L. J. Brayton, of Marquette, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

LOUISIANA.

NEWMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—The St. Mary's Parish outrage still forms the leading topic in political circles. Acklen and Merchant seem working hand-in-hand for investigation, being especially invited so to do, as claimed, on behalf of the blacks. There are ugly stories accumulating meanwhile which they will do well to sift. The latest phase with Newman, the District Court Clerk, is in the form of a published card, in which he desires to say that the reason for which Acklen's presence was requested in connection with the proposed investigation of the outrage was that the colored men of St. Mary's had confidence in him as a fair and honorable man, who would see justice to all. Per contra, one of our city editors tells me of an appointed meeting last evening, in which Newman was to unbosom himself in a manner

WIDELY AT VARIANCE with the statements appearing this morning in his card; that the appointment was kept because of the fact that Acklen and Newman were closeted in a private room at John's restaurant, and must have been then and there mutually agreeing upon the card as published. Newman unquestionably still withholds much in the way of bottom facts. Next in importance to this outrage, as discussed, the more particularly in Republican circles, still comes that of the proposed removal of Federal officials. Much jocular remark was heard to-day in connection with the reported doings and sayings of

MARSHAL JACK WHARTON. He has been charged with "playing sick" upon the day of election in order to throw the responsibility upon Chief Deputy Wurzburger, and seems particularly desirous to be relieved himself from the charge. He was displaying, this morning, the medical certificate of Dr. Scott, certifying that he called professionally upon Wharton upon election-day, found him seriously ill with yellow fever,—so much so as to forbid his reception of visitors, —all this, as claimed, in the face of the fact of several visitors finding him sitting up on the same day. The joke came in, however, by Wharton's saying the reason Dr. Scott was called upon was because of his wife and President Hayes being cousins, such fact giving this particular certificate much additional weight. Wharton displays, too, dispatches of yesterday from Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times*, now in Washington, saying he (Roberts) had called upon Hayes in his (Wharton's) behalf, and Hayes assured him he would take no action in Wharton's case until charges were specifically presented by some responsible party in person. Wharton, none the less, is very considerably exercised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Senator Sargent, of California, who is just recovering from a dangerous illness, expresses great confidence that the Republicans will carry California next year. The election in that State will be of great importance, as, in case the Presidential contest is thrown into the House, California will have the casting vote. Sargent says that Kearney draws almost entirely from the Democratic party, and there is little doubt that the Republicans will elect three out of four Congressmen, and they may carry all four districts.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Citizens' Committee, which has been instrumental in former years in saving Boston from Ring rule, have decided upon Col. R. Codman for their candidate for Mayor, and his name will be presented at the Convention on Friday evening, if the Republicans decide to acquiesce. Col. Codman would have small chance of election, as the city is thoroughly Democratic, as shown in the State election.

LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—This morning Judge Whitaker, in the Superior Criminal Court, charged the Grand Jury to inquire into frauds which have been perpetrated at the last election. He said that their body was composed of all political parties, and they could, as good citizens, make a diligent and impartial inquiry as to these frauds, and pledged the support of the court and its officers to assist them.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26.—Mayor Doyle (Republican) was re-elected to-day by 1,000 majority over four competitors.

CURRENT OPINION.

Worse men than Mr. Bayard have been Presidents. Worse men may yet be nominated for the Presidency. But the elections of October killed Mr. Thurman and Mr. Hendricks; the cipher dispatches killed Mr. Tilden; and the elections of Tuesday last killed Mr. Bayard. It is more his misfortune than his fault, perhaps, that he has become the favorite candidate of Tammany Hall, but, be it fault or misfortune, it is fatal. Tammany cannot hope to carry New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, and a Tammany candidate will not be sought by the hungry Democracy in 1880. There is another reason, to Mr. Bayard fatal, if not to some other personally worthy man. The friends of Mr. Bayard at the South have overdone the business. They have made the South so remarkably solid that there will not be the faintest shadow of a chance for a Southern candidate.—*New York Tribune (Rep.).*

The copartnership between Samuel J. Tilden and Charles A. Dana is this day dissolved. Notice of this important but not unexpected event has been served in the *Sun* newspaper. . . . Human language can no further go. There is nothing now left for Mr. Tilden but to go and hang himself. And as for Dana, the political renegade, who has been in all parties, and cursed all the parties he has ever been in; who has made a trade of politics in order to get money and office; who has run a Republican paper—owned by Republican stockholders and started for Republican objects—on a Democratic line to make it profitable and further his own ends; who has played sycophant, dictator, and marplot till nobody can act with him and nobody has confidence in him—he need not hang himself; his recent action has saved him that trouble.—*New York Express (Tammany Dem.).*

The Democratic party has two very weak spots in it to-day. First, its financial weakness, which gives such men as Voorhees, Butler, and Sam Cary a hold upon it, and even causes able men like Thurman and Hendricks to weaken. The more the Democratic party fosters this Greenback lunacy, the larger number of votes it must expect to lose in 1880. Its only true policy is to stamp it out at the start and stand by Democratic principles. Second, the attitude and behavior of a certain class of people at the South, especially in South Carolina, who call themselves Democrats, is the worst possible thing for the Democratic party, because it makes Republican votes in the great, free, populous, and prosperous North. The Democratic dog has allowed the tail to wag it too long. It never can win until the dog wags the tail. In other words, the real Democratic leaders—like Bayard, Abbott, Kernan, Lamar, Hampton, and Gordon—must lead the party, and not be content to sit down on the Constitution, and wait for it to return from a wild-goose chase after idiotic votes.—*Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).*

The excursion of Chicago business men to the City of Mexico has been deferred until Dec. 2. Some of the business men of St. Louis are anxious to join the excursion, but at a meeting to confer on the subject a general disinclination was expressed to "hitch on" to the Chicago project. Mr. Bain severely rated the St. Louis merchants for allowing Chicago to take the lead in so important a matter, and said the supposition that St. Louis could get the trade after Chicago had once secured it was a fallacious one. The Chicago excursionists have made arrangements for a special train of five Pullman palace-cars, a dining-room-car, and baggage-cars, which will carry the party to Galveston, where a steamer has been chartered to take them to Vera Cruz, whence a special train will convey them to the City of Mexico. Nothing could be more convenient for St. Louis than to collect her representative men in a body and attach an additional car to the Chicago special, and thus derive all the advantage of a first-class commercial introduction. But as for St. Louis originating any commercial policy of her own, or competing successfully with Chicago merchants outside of the "future great," the idea, as Mr. Bain remarked, is fallacious. The Jack Bunsby navigators of the St. Louis press have their eyes too steadily "sot" on the coast of Greenland to attend to any little matters of domestic import. Had the ancient mariners of the *Republican* devoted half the space and energy to protecting, encouraging, and advancing the trade relations of St. Louis that they expended in defeating the Democratic party in the Eighth District, the merchants of that city would now be spared the humiliation of seeing their Chicago rivals raiding across the State in palace cars to monopolize the commercial agencies of the Mexican Republic. But it is not too late to "hitch on."—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times (Dem.).*

The New Orleans *Times* says the Sheriff of Concordia Parish reached New Orleans a few days ago with the tally-sheets of the vote in the parish, and reported that on the day of election a body of armed and mounted men rode up to the polls in one precinct, discharged their guns at the crowd standing round, and then seized the ballot-boxes and burned them. In Claymount Precinct, while the boxes were being taken to the voting place, they were seized and carried off, and not recovered. The Sheriff stated further that forty colored men were killed in the parish just before the election. We do not know whether these statements are true or not. That they are made by the Sheriff of the Parish, and come to us through the *Times*, a Democratic paper, creates the presumption that they are true; and, if so, they present a dismal and most repulsive picture of society in Louisiana. We do not say that it presents a case for Federal interference. United States troops are not a remedy for all social and political evils, and, even if they were, there is no law authorizing the Federal Government to go generally into the business of suppressing local disorders and punishing murders in the States. Sooner or later the whole people of Louisiana, the whites more particularly, will reap the fruits of these shocking excesses. That is no State for even white immigrants to go to or live in where negroes are shot down without provocation, or a slight provocation, by desperadoes, who are never brought to justice for their crimes. Human nature turns away in horror from a land of blood; and it is not difficult to conjecture that the law-abiding white citizens of Louisiana will, in time, abandon a State where mounted murderers defy law and justice, and where there is no protection to life, property, and enterprise. Louisiana is entirely in the hands of the whites, and they must and will be held responsible for what is done. If they fail to maintain social order, protect life, and punish outlaws, it will be of little profit that they ever came into control of the Government.—*St. Louis Republican (Dem.).*

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 26.—Russell Bros., prominent lumbermen and merchants of this city, received a dispatch to-day from Manton that Perry Russell, a leading member of the firm, was drowned near that place in the Manistee River, last night, by the upsetting of a boat in which he and S. G. Peters were riding. Deceased was one of the leading men of this county, and his loss is considered a great calamity.

"LIGHTNING."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JONESBORO, Ill., Nov. 26.—One of a gang of six telegraph-line repairers of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, named Thomas McDonald, died at the Wagner House, in this city, last night. He drank a quantity of beer and then over a quart of whisky, and died before medical aid could be summoned. His former home was Hazel Green, Wis., and his age was 25.

STEAMER SUNK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—A Helena special to the Associated Press says: "The steamer A. J. White, while making a landing at Glendale, opposite Helena, at 1 o'clock to-day, struck a snag and sunk in six or eight feet of water. She is supposed to be badly damaged. No lives were lost. She was owned by Brown & Jones, of this city, and well insured."

NEW CASE.

The Unheard-of Action of a Defendant-at-Law Precipitates a Case of Appeal Without Known Precedent.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—R. N. Bishop, of Paris, and Joseph B. Mann, of Danville, filed briefs at a late hour to-night in the famous Mann-Blackburn suit for breach of promise, in which a Vermilion County jury gave the female Mann $15,000 damages. The case comes up in the Appellate Court under unheard-of practice. On the hearing of the cause, Judge Davis was sick, and counsel for defendant and plaintiff agreed that ex-Judge Terry should hear the case. Voorhees, Hunter, Bishop, and Mann appeared for the woman, named Jennie Mann, and Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, for Blackburn. When the jury awarded her damages of $15,000, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the verdict was sustained. Blackburn then attacked the right of Terry, a practitioner, to sit as a Judge, and began suit in the Circuit Court. The Bar generally regards an agreed case as binding, and when Blackburn applied to Maj. Gordon to conduct the new cause, Gordon replied: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" No other attorney would undertake the cause; but, as it involved an original question of practice, ex-Supreme Judge Anthony Thornton, of Shelbyville, consented to become Blackburn's attorney. Judge Nelson, of Decatur, and Judge Smith, of Champaign, have each held that Attorney Terry was a competent Judge, but the case still comes up to the Appellate Court. As Judge Davis is one of the Appellate Bench, and as it was his Court that Terry held, the cause assumes unusual importance. Whatever stigma would attach to an ordinary attorney for thus seeking to set aside the common usages of the Bar, none whatever can attach to ex-Supreme Judge Thornton, as he only lends his name and ability to the cause for the purpose of establishing what is the legal right and what is the extent of power of a called Judge.

COAL SALE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company to-day sold 75,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction, at the following rates: Steamer, $3.20; grate, $3.20@3.25; egg, $3.32½@3.35; stove, $3.70@3.75; chestnut, $3.05@3.10. These rates are 25@45 cents per ton lower than the prices ruling at the October sale.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 26.—A meeting of the Lehigh Valley coal operators was held here to-day. About fifteen operators were present. The proposition of Presidents Gowen and Dickson to continue the combination until April 1 was rejected, but the Conference Committee was reappointed, and were authorized to make arrangements pending negotiations for a temporary stoppage of mining after Jan. 1.

CREOSOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—The American Pharmaceutical Association met this afternoon with members present from all parts of the Union and from Canada. Mayor Angier welcomed them in a speech, and President Sanders, of Toronto, responded. Fine displays are made by druggists from New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. At a banquet to-morrow night Gov. Colquitt will extend a welcome on behalf of the State.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26.—The State Association of County Auditors met here and spent the day discussing matters connected with their official duties. The following officers were elected: President, W. S. Cappellar, of Hamilton; Vice-President, L. F. Bauder, of Cuyahoga; Secretary, E. Kiesewetter, of Franklin; Treasurer, S. Rosenthal, of Morrow.

FIRE AT JUNCTION CITY, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—A fire at the bentwood works, Junction City, O., this morning, caused a loss of $45,000.

A Query.

Paris Figaro.

The custom of American newspaper-correspondents indulging in descriptions of the private dinners to which they are invited, and the publication of the family affairs, has caused hosts to issue cards to resident Americans here with this postscriptum: "Please in your response state if your wife is a newspaper-correspondent."

THE CANAL.

Its Destruction Threatened by the Rock Island Railroad.

Full Details of the Scheme for Robbing It of Its Business.

A Sop to Present Avarice to Be Followed by Shameful Extortion.

Some Figures Showing Why the Canal Should Be Sustained.

A Conspiracy Worthy the Attention of the Railroad Commissioners.

Each succeeding day brings its quota of circumstantial, and in many cases positive, evidence to prove to the satisfaction of all that the railroads reaching out in a westerly direction from this city have engaged in a deeply-laid plot to discriminate against it in favor of pretentious rivals. And in this they are aided and abetted by the Eastern railroad lines, which, though ostensibly not working in harmony, have combined to destroy if possible, but if not to render useless, the magnificent line of water communication formed by the great lakes and the Erie and Illinois & Michigan Canals.

It is a well-known law of trade that where the producer finds a market for the results of his toil there will he purchase the manufactured goods needed for himself and his family. The farmer who markets his load of corn, wheat, or potatoes at Podunk will there purchase what dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., are required for household consumption. After selling his produce he is not going to the next town, ten miles away, to make his purchases. Doing so would involve the loss of one day, and the modern farmer is perfectly familiar with the importance of the old saw that "time is money." This same law holds good in the marketing of raw produce on a large scale. The grain-shippers and live-stock dealers, who dispose of their goods in this city, are sure to be followed here by the country merchants, for wherever exists the depot for the produce of the field, forest, ocean, or mine, there will be found to an equal extent the products of the loom, forge, and workshop. The two invariably go together. The warehouse in which is stored the raw product has for its neighbor the elegant store in which are displayed the labors of human skill. As the one grows in extent, so grows the other. Take away from this city five or ten million dollars' worth of grain, lumber, or live stock, and the jobbing trade will show a proportionate reduction. This is inevitable.

For nearly a month past the grain-dealers and boat-owners on the line of the Illinois Canal from Lockport to LaSalle, and on the Illinois River from Peru to Peoria, have been no little excited over a raid that is contemplated against them by the managers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, which runs side by side with the canal and river almost the entire distance between Joliet and Peoria. It is asserted by the grain-dealers doing business at the various landings—and THE TRIBUNE has no reason to doubt their statements—that a war of extermination has been inaugurated by the railroad officials, having for its object the cleaning out of the boatmen and the ultimate drying up of the canal. The railway gentlemen point with glee to the wiping out of the canals in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and gloat over the prospect of a similar result in this State within the next three years. The General Freight Agent of the Rock Island Road, it is said, has frequently declared that he proposes to push the fight until the canal is drained of its resources, and then it

MUST OF NECESSITY BE ABANDONED.

The Constitution of 1870 expressly provides: The Illinois & Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the Treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals; provided, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

This feature of the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from making any appropriation in behalf of the canal owes its origin, so it is said by those who pretend to know the inside history of the Constitutional Convention, to a shrewd and active railroad lobby, which assembled in Springfield at that time. The prohibition cuts a prominent figure in the scheme that has been incubated by the Rock Island Road. It is a well known fact that the greater portion of the surplus earnings of the canal were expended in the construction of the locks and dams at Henry and Coppers Creek,—both aggregating a little over $800,000. At the close of last year there was to the credit of the Canal Commissioners a little over $40,000. This year the earnings are estimated at $100,000, from which deduct the running expenses, repairs, etc., about $80,000, and there remains some $20,000 to be added to last year's balance, making $60,000 in all as the surplus earnings of the canal at the close of this year.

The scheme of the railroad officials contemplates a material discrimination in favor of a few shippers along the line between Joliet and Henry. The proposition is that these shippers shall transfer their business from the canal to the railroad, and load Eastern cars to be consigned to Eastern points, via Englewood or Joliet. At the former point, connection will be made with the Fort Wayne and Lake Shore Roads, and at the latter with the Michigan Central cut-off. The grain so loaded is not under any circumstances to be unloaded in this city. A rebate of four cents per 100 pounds on the rates from the various points to this city will be allowed to the shippers. This, it is stated, will be contributed by the Eastern roads, though it is suspected that the Rock Island bears a portion. Let us see how it will work. Take Henry, Ill., as a specimen. The present rate on corn from that point to Chicago, by rail, is eight cents per 100 pounds. On the East-bound cars the shipper receives a rebate of four cents, making the freight virtually four cents per 100, or two and one-fourth cents per bushel. The canal rate during the summer ranged from three to three and one-half cents, and at this figure there was very little left to the boatmen after paying tolls, insurance, repairs, etc. It is very easy to understand that the country grain-buyer who can get his freight for two and one-fourth cents has a material

ADVANTAGE OVER HIS COMPETITOR

who is obliged to pay one cent more. He can afford to pay one cent per bushel more than the latter, and the inevitable result is that he will have the business all to himself. To save himself the canal shipper will be obliged to put in a switch if the Company will allow him, and if it will not he must abandon the business, for he cannot afford to conduct it at a loss.

At all the stations between Peoria and Bureau there are what are known as "railroad houses." These elevators were built by the Railway Company, the machinery was put in by a prominent commission merchant of this city, the station agent is furnished with all the money he requires to purchase grain and live stock, and he gets the benefit of the drawback on what is directly shipped East, and in addition, it is said, an equal rebate on all freight consigned to this city for sale. The station-agent is thus enabled to outbid his rivals, the farmer receives a higher price for his grain, the Railroad Company gets an increased amount of freight, the commission-merchant obtains more business, and everybody is happy except the other fellow and the boatman. And in a majority of cases the boatman is the other fellow, for the most of the river and canal shippers own their boats either in whole or in part.

Along the line of the canal there are few railroad houses. They are, however, building one at Utica and one at Marseilles. The Knapp & Thayer canal house at Minooka has been closed all summer, the owners having been handsomely recouped in the use of the railroad house. At Seneca they are putting up a lot of cribs and a steam corn-sheller alongside the track. One of the Peru houses has received from the railroad an inducement sufficiently strong for its owners to erect a steam conveyor to the railroad track fully 300 feet distant. Overtures have been made to two of the largest shippers in Ottawa to abandon the canal and transfer their patronage to the railroad. To one of the houses the Company has offered to put down free of cost a switch and side track, provided the owner will obtain the right of way, which it is supposed will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000. It is more than likely that the proposition will be accepted, for the reason that a firm is ready to build a railroad elevator, in case it should be rejected.

The instances cites are reported at all the grain points along the canal and river. So long as the railroad allows the rebate of four cents on a freight rate of from six to eight cents, just so long will the grain seek the railroad instead of the canal. Remove the business from the latter and it will have no revenue. The Legislature is expressly prohibited from making any appropriation in its aid.

WHAT THEN WILL FURNISH THE MONEY

to keep it in repair after its surplus of $60,000 shall have been expended? Every winter it requires a dredging out, owing to the alluvial deposit which is flooded down from the Chicago River and Ogden Ditch. The banks, culverts, and bridges have to be kept up. The locks are constantly requiring repairs to a greater or less extent, and without money how can these things be done? Let the canal go into disuse for one summer, and free from repairs for one winter, and it will be utterly impossible to fix it in a serviceable condition without a great expenditure of money. Then will the railroad have accomplished its infamous purpose.

There are at the present time about 140 boats engaged in canal traffic. Of these about 100 are engaged in the grain trade and hail from the following places: Lockport, 5; Joliet, 1; Bird's Bridge, 1; Minooka, 1; Wilmington, 2; Rockville, 2; Morris, 8; Seneca, 3; Marseilles, 4; Ottawa, 12; Utica, 1; LaSalle, 6; Peru, 7; Depue, 2; Hennepin, 3; Henry, 9; Lacon, 1; Chillicothe, 4; Spring Bay, 1; Peoria, 5; Bath, 1; different points running wild, 20. Of these eighteen are steam propellers. This fleet represents a moneyed investment of about $200,000. There are in addition about forty boats engaged in carrying coal and stone—making a total of 140 boats. Last year this fleet carried 605,912 tons of freight. This season's business will aggregate fully as much. Following shows the amount of corn, oats, flour, and lumber transported on the canal during the years named:

Year.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Flour, brls.	Lumber, ft.
1873......	6,880,938	979,757	15,180	48,530,777
1874......	6,497,685	868,431	20,923	52,815,033
1875......	2,579,153	1,012,142	47,092	44,605,767
1876......	6,071,627	617,069	81,805	43,840,840
1877......	4,465,710	518,570	76,962	47,964,619
1878*.....	5,608,736	696,913	58,825	31,551,502

*November not included.

The Canal Commissioners have been fully alive to the importance of the trust reposed in them. As fast as it could be done consistently, they have reduced the canal tolls. The tariff on corn has been lowered over two-thirds in seven years, and on lumber over one half. The following table exhibits the schedule for the past eight years on the articles named,—canal-boats, in cents, per mile; corn, oats, and flour, per 1,000 pounds in mills, per mile; and lumber, per 1,000 feet in mills, per mile:

YEAR.	Canal-boats....	CORN.		OATS.		FLOUR.		LUMBER.	
		Through....	Local......	Through....	Local......	Through....	Local......	Through....	Local......
1871...	3¼	3½	3½	4	4	2¼	2¼	10	10
1872...	3¼	3	3	3	3	2	2¼	7½	8½
1873...	3¼	3	3	3	3	2	2¼	7½	8½
1874...	3¼	3	3	3	3	2	2¼	6½	7½
1875...	3¼	2½	3	2½	3	2	2¼	6½	7½
1876...	3½	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	6
1877...	3½	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5
1878...	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	2	4¼	5

TO SHOW THE INTEREST

the farmers within a distance of twenty miles on each side of the canal have in its permanency, the following figures, comparing the railroad freight-rates per 100 pounds for equal distances with those on the canal and river, are appended. The former are a little over double those of the latter. The Rock Island is an exception. Its rates, owing to the strong competition, are only one-third higher. But when the four cent rebate is allowed, the canal is at an immense disadvantage, for the reason that the grain which is consigned East has no elevator-tolls to pay in this city, which makes a difference of one and one-fourth cents in favor of the farmer who sells to the shipper having Eastern connections.

Miles.	Canal....	Rock Island....	Alton....	Illinois Central.	Buckingham....	"Danville"....
60 to 84.	4½	6	10@14	10@13	11	10@11
94 to 100.	5½	7	13	13	11	10@12
106 to 130.	6¼	8	12	13	12@14	10@12

The history of the State is interwoven with that of the canal. Had it not been built at the time it was, Illinois would not have reached her present position for at least thirty years to come. As the great regulator of freight charges, the canal has done a noble and useful work. It has saved to the people its cost over and over again. The $7,000,000 that were put into it was the wisest investment ever made on this continent. Allow it now to go to destruction and all the benefits which have resulted from it will be frittered away. Then will the Railroad Company which runs side by side with it, and the other roads which are now under its immediate influence, seek means to recompense themselves for the profits which a water competition deprived them of. Instead of six cents from Ottawa, seven from LaSalle, eight from Henry, as at present charged to those who are not in the ring, the rates will be doubled. Those who are now privileged and obtain the four-cent rebate will see the day when the

REBATE WILL BE UNKNOWN,

and they will have to pay as much as the others. The increased rates which will be exacted by the railroads will come out of the pocket of the producer. The farmer who now gets 25 cents for his corn will then receive but 15@16, and instead of rising up and calling the railroads blessed he will curse them and their rapacity. When it is too late he will sigh for the return of the canal and the cheerful cry of "low bridge," but his sigh will be in vain.

The corn shipments over the canal this year will aggregate fully 6,000,000 bushels. Each bushel has netted the farmer fully six cents more than he could have realized had he been compelled to sell at a railroad point. This is equivalent to $201,600 profit. The yearly cost of maintaining the canal is about $120,000. The farmers could afford to bear a tax to this amount, declare the canal free of tolls, and then they would still receive for their corn crop $80,000 more than it would otherwise bring. The saving on the transportation of lumber, salt, coal, and other bulky goods is proportionate to that on corn and oats. Let the canal once dry up and all these articles will command much higher prices at the points of consumption. It is to the interest of the farmer—and he does not need to be informed of it—to sell his produce for the most he can get and purchase his supplies where he can obtain them the cheapest. The canal offers him this opportunity. Will he stand idly by and see it ruined for the sake of a present profit, which three years from now will be changed into a permanent serious loss? If he possess common sense, he will not do it.

Would it not be well for the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to send for persons and papers, and make a thorough investigation of the conspiracy? In doing so they will have the unanimous support of the public.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

REMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 23.—Being a reader of your paper, and seeing some questions asked, I thought I would submit one or two. Please answer the following through your paper: What does the President receive a year for his salary? I see a statement of the greatest depth in the earth is 4,194 feet; is it reliable or not? And oblige yours truly,

A. B. JENKINS.

(1) The supposition is that he receives about $50,000 per annum for administering the Government of forty-six millions of people. The Governor-General of Canada gets the same salary for looking after the welfare of four millions of Canucks.

(2) We believe there is a hole drilled that depth at Sherenberg, twenty miles from Berlin, Germany, and don't know of any deeper one.

A QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROBIN, Iowa, Nov. 25.—Please answer through THE TRIBUNE what has become of the bill so much needed and introduced by one Congressman, as seen in your paper, which provides that hereafter all patent venders should look for their damages to any seller and manufacturer or infringers into theyr patents and not to they innocents that buy or pay for the use of the invention, does it take farmers to modify that patend law. Yours, S.

Somebody else will have to answer this. We give it up.

Gladstone on Beaconsfield.

Before getting fairly started for an hour-and-a-half's speech at a great Liberal meeting in Rhyle, Wales, on the 31st ult. Mr. Gladstone took occasion to explain the present status of the famous dispute on "personalities" between himself and Lord Beaconsfield, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, there is one other point, touching myself personally, to which I can refer with less difficulty, and my words upon it will be very brief. You may remember there was opened at the end of the last session of Parliament a small chapter of political history which was entitled a chapter of personalities between the most distinguished gentleman who fills the office of Prime Minister and the humbler one who now addresses you. [Cheers and laughter.] For three months I have not spoken one word in public on political affairs, and it is right that I should render to you an account for those three months. As to the manner in which that affair arose, you may remember that it was at the end of the session an unfinished affair. The Prime Minister did me the honor to make me the subject of notice in the House of Lords. [Cheers.] I esteem that honor very highly. [Cheers and laughter.] He stated in the main these two allegations: In the first place, that I had in the City of Oxford described him as a dangerous, and indeed as a devilish, personage [laughter]; and, in the second place, that I had in a series of speeches for a length of time used most offensive epithets in relation not only to his policy, but to his character. [Oh!] I beg you to dwell upon the words, 'in relation not only to his policy, but to his character,' because, with respect to the policy, I do not for a moment deny, ladies and gentlemen ['Hear, hear,' and cheers] that I have used such epithets, and that I may, under a strong inward sense, not of choice, but of compulsion, use them again, which might by a squeamish person [a laugh] be entitled to the character of offensive epithets, which certainly are strong ones. However, upon receiving this statement, I requested Lord Beaconsfield to point out where and how I had described him as a devilish character, and what were the offensive epithets applicable to his character with which my speeches are said to have abounded. He answered with very great promptitude, and from his answer it appeared that the particular epithet, which I won't again salute your ears with,—that particular epithet had not been used at all by me [a laugh], but had been used, as it appeared, by some gentleman who concurred more or less in my political opinions. [Laughter and cheers.] With respect to the string of offensive epithets, Lord Beaconsfield said most reasonably that that was a question not to be answered in a moment, that it required search, and that the search should be made. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] I concurred in that most reasonable demand [a laugh], and I determined that I would not be impatient or particular as to the time to be occupied in this investigation [a laugh]; and I have not heard one single word [loud cheers and laughter] on the subject of those offensive epithets applicable to personal character with which the House of Lords was solemnly assured, from the highest quarters that the series of my speeches had been replete. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I pass on from that matter, but felt it was my duty upon the first occasion simply to state to those who may take an interest in it in what condition it stood. [Laughter.] I have not used one single epithet upon it. The narrative does not require any [hear, hear], and I have left it to the reflection and to the digestion of whom it may concern. [Laughter.]"

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Miscellaneous Business, Etc.

In the case of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., the Assignee, J. R. Walsh, filed a petition setting out that in accordance with the order of Court he had advertised the whole stock of the bankrupts, inventoried at about $32,000, for sale, and had received various offers for parts of the stock. The only offer for the whole stock was that of F. H. Head, who proposed to give $9,000 for what now remains unsold. After the inventory was made the Assignee sold $2,400 worth of goods, so that the offer is for the remainder on hand after this sale. The principal creditors have agreed to the sale at this price, and the Assignee asks the Court to ratify the compromise. The necessary order was entered by Judge Blodgett.

THE CHANDLER CASE.

The attorneys in the Chandler case appeared before Judge Farwell yesterday morning, having been notified that the motion for temporary alimony would be decided then. The Judge, however, said he was not quite ready, but would dispose of the matter Monday.

Mr. Woodcock then entered a motion to strike from the files the paper purporting to be an affidavit of W. W. Chandler, on the ground that it was no affidavit, but merely a copy of a letter from Chandler to his attorney, and irrelevant and scandalous. The motion was not argued, but will probably come up next week.

THE CASE OF INSPECTOR SWETT.

The argument of the demurrer in the case of the Board of Warehouse Commissioners vs. W. H. Swett was expected to be continued yesterday before Judge Williams, but Mr. Leonard Swett, attorney for his namesake, was not present, and nothing was done. Later in the day Mr. Swett was seen, and frankly confessed he had forgotten all about the engagement.

DIVORCES.

Ludwig Zimmerman filed a bill yesterday against his wife Mina, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

George W. Hackman also asked for like relief, as his wife Annie, he charges, has been an habitual drunkard the past two years.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Margaret J. Chase on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Moore granted a divorce to Gustav Senf from Louisa on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

In the case of the State Savings Institution, the Assignee was authorized to sell Nos. 180 and 182 Clybourn avenue to Charles Kapp for $3,000, unless some higher bid should be offered or some objections made within ten days.

Judge Blodgett yesterday adjourned his court over until Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry M. Bacon, Assignee of Brunswick, Stephani, Hart & Co., began a suit for $3,000 damages against the International Bank of Chicago.

The Equitable Trust Company of New London, Conn., brought suit in debt for $14,000 against Hamilton B. Bogue and William E. Hale.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against James Flack, Nelson H. Barnes, administrator, Stephen D. and Harriet A. Butler, William Wilson, and others to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000 on Lot 9, Block 73, in Russell, Mathu & Roberts' Addition to Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mabel A. Buchannan filed a bill yesterday against William Elliott, S. R. Buchannan, W. H. Buchannan, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,400 on Lots 17 and 18 in the subdivision by the City of Chicago of the N. ½ of Sec. 11, 40, 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Nicolaus Hofmann began a suit in trespass against Louis Herschmann, claiming $2,000 damages.

The Joliet Mound Company brought suit for $17,000 against Arthur C. Ducat, and another for $15,000 against H. G. Powers.

William Thomson filed a bill against John and Mary J. Dickinson, Harriet Dickinson, M. D. Ball, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,200 on Lots 35 and 35, Block 65, in the Village of Evanston.

R. D. Hunter and A. G. Evans sued D. C. Hough for $3,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Fricke, confined on charge of larceny, was discharged on writ of habeas corpus.

William Dunn pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was given one year in the House of Correction.

Edward Harris, for larceny, was given sixty days in the House of Correction.

A. J. Jones was found guilty of burglary and given five years in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court nor call until next Monday.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions to-day, but after to-day no court until 2 p. m. Monday next, when opinions will be given.

JUDGE JAMESON—193, 196, 197, 199 to 201, 203 to 209, 211 to 213, 215 to 218, inclusive. No. 135, Oberdorfer vs. Brenick, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—21, 46, 47, 48. No. 20, Heron vs. Storey, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—245, 109, 295, 297 to 305, inclusive, except 302. No. 280½, Ruddock vs. Ryan, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—77, 266, 268 to 275, inclusive, except 272 and 273. No. 264, Ryan vs. Eizenman, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—312½, 315, 321, 324 to 338, inclusive, except 328 and 330. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,403, Moulding vs. Nieterica.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,933, Mendlik vs. Mendlik, and 255, Hunt vs. City.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 10. The call will be Nos. 716, 722, 733, 734, 743, 744, 788, 794, 800, 816, 817, 831, 835, and 836.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 518, 534, 537, 481, 649, 651, 652, 653, 654, 434, 611, 612, 505, and 511.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—C. W. Lyon vs. Royal Canadian Insurance Company; verdict, $1,633.56, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Chicago Refining Company vs. L. S. Baldwin; verdict, $30.60.

JUDGE BOOTH—A. A. Sprague et al. vs. A. L. Hunting; verdict, $70.12.—W. A. Sheridan vs. Andrew Lawson and Alida Lawson; verdict, $10.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Theodore Gazloy vs. N. G. Iglehart, executor of the estate of N. P. Iglehart; verdict, $2,253.25, and motion for new trial.—Joseph Bartley vs. Joseph Kastner, $170.

A Long Walk.

Rochester (Minn.) Post.

Two weeks ago, Michael Dunaska and his wife, Polanders, aged about 40 years, arrived in the town of High Forest, Minn., having walked all the way from New York City. They had been on the way over two and one-half months, carrying their bedding, and living out of doors the entire route. Mr. and Mrs. Dunaska are entire strangers in this country, and came out seeking some of their countrymen, and will probably go to Winona, where there are many Polanders.

Longevity.

Mrs. Mary Prado-Sanchez died on Wednesday of last week at No. 83 Middagh street, Brooklyn, the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mesea, at the age, as alleged, of 110 years 5 months and 16 days. She was born at Malaga, Spain, in June 1768, and was one of a family of thirty children, sixteen boys and fourteen girls. She survived all her brothers and sisters and all her own children except the daughter with whom she lived.

THE GRAND JURY.

That Talk with Judge Bangs About the Perjury Indictment.

Original Draft of the Arraignment of Mullett et al.

The closing scenes of the late Grand Jury's session, and the embarrassing position, to put it mildly, in which the withdrawal of the perjury indictment against Register Hibbard placed the Court and District-Attorney Bangs, will not be forgotten by such of the public as have kept track of the recent investigation. Several Grand Jurors are outspoken in their declarations that the indictment should have been presented, no matter whose corns were trodden on, metaphorically speaking, and that it would have been presented had the District-Attorney not refused to append his name to the document, for the purpose of making the return perfectly legal. The indictment, it will be remembered, was based on the allegation that the Register had not returned all his fees as required by law. It was prepared by Judge Bangs, but shortly before the jury adjourned he appeared in the jury-room and is reported to have said:

"Gentlemen, I have drafted the indictment according to your directions, and here it is. I have, however, had a conversation with Judge Blodgett, and he instructs me to tell the jury that the second count of the indictment is improper, as Mr. Hibbard's action in regard to the June fees was sustained by him, and was in accordance with the law. He desires me to say further that, if the jury are dissatisfied, they can come into court and he will read the law to them."

Some of the jurors were anxious to present the indictment anyway. Others were more moderate. The District-Attorney was recalled, and stated that, if the jury persisted in their intention to send in the indictment, he should be compelled to withhold it from the jury. Hence no action was taken. The jury presented the batch of indictments, and there was no scene in court, though it was whispered around on the outside, before the jury came in, that there was likely to be one.

THE TRIBUNE was in receipt yesterday of the following

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. L. P. HAMLINE,

of Evanston, one of the Grand Jurors, which, it will be seen, takes exceptions to the reported action of the District-Attorney, and, more particularly, challenges the truth of the statements that he had prepared the indictment, and had it with him when he entered the jury-room and made his little address:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Monday, seventh page, under the heading of "The Eleven." This article contains a statement in quotation marks as to the action of the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury in regard to the indictment against the Register in Bankruptcy for perjury. I know not who made this statement, but it is in plain words a lie, and one entirely without foundation. Judge Bangs did not produce any indictment, did not offer to do so, and did not inform the jury he had prepared one; but plainly and fully refused to do these things. Let me state this matter, as it occurred, and I have no doubt every member of the Grand Jury who was present at this remarkable scene will confirm my statement.

The Grand Jury instructed the District-Attorney to present to it a properly formulated indictment against the Register in Bankruptcy. This he plainly (after he had sounded jurors out of session as to being willing to withdraw the order) refused to do, claiming the jury must receive the law from himself and the Court; that he himself, Judge Blodgett, and Judge Drummond agreed that the report was duly made according to law. The jury deemed it useless to indict if they could—though few, if any, agreed with this interpretation of the law—when the Judge who would preside in the court, and the attorney who would prosecute, had already decided the jury had no case. They would have drawn an indictment themselves, but the Prosecuting-Attorney's signature was deemed necessary to give it legal form.

Vain endeavors were made to get this decision in writing from the District-Attorney. I, myself, wrote out and asked him if such were the instructions he gave the jury. I received a long non-committal reply. Then P. S. Turnley, residence, No. 352 North LaSalle street, Chicago, asked the following question, which I then and there copied: "And you do this (that is, refuse to furnish the indictment to the Grand Jury) after consultation with Judge Blodgett on this special subject. If this jury, then, insist on the indictment you will withhold the indictment." [Words in parenthesis not in the questions as written.] To this question Judge Bangs answered "Yes." The jury, under this statement, went into court, presented the indictments furnished them, and reported their work finished, letting their action rest for approval or disapproval with those who knew more of law, of a jury's duties and privileges, than we did, and trusting we had done our whole duty, and if not, that the public's opinion, and their superiors, would make it hot for those who had compelled us to neglect that duty.

LEO P. HAMLINE.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE dropped in on

COL. TURNLEY

last evening, and, after showing him the above letter, asked him if its statements accorded with the facts, as he recollected them, or whether the report of the proceedings from Monday's TRIBUNE was the correct version of what took place. The Colonel replied that the letter was substantially correct. The statement, however, that Judge Bangs did not inform the jury he had prepared the indictment was a mistake. On the other hand, the report of what Judge Bangs said in the jury-room was incorrect when it made him say, "Here it (the indictment) is." He produced no indictment, but merely said he had prepared or drawn up one. To the remaining portions of the letter he took no exceptions, since they represented the facts as they were. The report in Monday's TRIBUNE was correct, with the exception of the error above noted, and one or two minor matters, where the the difference was merely that of phraseology. For instance, Judge Bangs said he had received the instructions from Judge Blodgett, who had informed him that Judge Drummond agreed with him. The language, "Mr. Hibbard's action in regard to the June fees was sustained by him, and was in accordance with the law," was a little different from that actually used, which was: "Mr. Hibbard's action in regard to returning fees was sustained by him and was in accordance with his (Judge Blodgett's) construction of the law." Judge Bangs added that, if the jury were dissatisfied, Judge Blodgett requested that they would come into court, and he would give them the law,—which was somewhat, though perhaps not materially, different from what was reported. In all other respects the report was a very truthful account of what had really occurred, and, with the exceptions noted in Mr. Hamline's letter, that gentleman gave what actually occurred.

Grand Jury literature being in order, the reader is offered the following

ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE "MORAL INDICTMENT"

against the fellows who were prevented from being honored with true bills only by the intervention of that beneficent institution known as the statute of limitation. It will be observed that it is more specific, and decidedly fuller, especially as regards Mullett, than the final report which was handed into court and thus became official:

Without entering into an elaborate detail of specifications of acts in the case of Mullett, Rankin, Robinson, and Montrose, the jury will briefly mention a few counts, as appears in the evidence against these several parties, which will serve to direct your Honor's action in case any is deemed proper:

First—A. B. Mullett was the Supervising Architect at the inception of the work, and he made the contract for stock stone, and also, as appears, was more or less instrumental in making the contracts for cutting the stone, and afterwards for sawing the stone; also, he was, as it appears, mainly responsible for the selection of the quarry whence this stone material was obtained, and the jury has evidence showing that said Mullett unlawfully deviated from terms of advertisement inviting proposals in his wording of the contract based thereon, which deviation worked a wrong and a fraud against the United States in a sum not far from $25,000, by giving the contractor pay for one-half inch of roughage, or margin, on stock stone not lawful nor contemplated by the call for bids. Further, that said Mullett criminally used language, in writing, in the contract, the rates of payment to be made for stock stone, wherein the Government has been made to pay five cents per cubic foot more on all blocks containing over 150 cubic feet than was proper, and this much more than the contractor (Mueller) had actually agreed to furnish it in his bid; and this unlawful action has defrauded the Government out of about $12,000. Further, said Mullett knew the gross, palpable, and fraudulent character of the cutting contract, also of the sawing contract, even before ratified, and is the most guilty for the frauds practiced thereunder. Further, said Mullett knew that not the best, nor even good, stone from that quarry was being delivered, as well also did he know frauds were being practiced in the labor that was being paid for by the Government, but not honestly rendered. Further, said Mullett knew, and was instrumental in inaugurating, at an early day, the unlawful payment of the 10 per cent reserve fund to the contractor.

Second—The said J. H. Robinson approved certain of these improper contracts, which had frauds visible in every feature; if his examination and approval meant anything more than an idle formality, then is he criminal to such extent.

Third—The said J. C. Rankin was the first Superintendent of the work in Chicago, and began with its foundation-stone, and remained until dismissed in May, 1875, and then he returned to his native heath and home (Glasgow, Scotland). This jury took evidence going to show that this man Rankin came to the United States somewhere about 1857, and opened an office as architect in Cincinnati, where he carried on the work for some years, and that even A. B. Mullett learned some or most of his architectural knowledge in Rankin's office, and that finally Mullett was instrumental in placing his friend Rankin in charge of the work in Chicago. Rankin knew all about the frauds being committed—in character of stone, in labor not performed that was paid for, and in sawing done not necessary or proper; and said Rankin was also a drunkard, and an improper person to occupy such a position.

Fourth—The said Montrose was Inspector of Materials for a long period,—some three years,—and he knew of the bad quality of the stone, and feloniously and fraudulently inspected and used the same, knowing it to be wrong in quality; and also criminally inspected, or pretended to, and did receive and cause to be paid for, a very large amount of stone in advance of its requirement, and did receive stone not as instructions required (that is, of the kind first required for use), but he received stone in advance of the parts of building where the same were to be used by almost one year in time, the motive obviously being to have the contractor raise as large an amount of money for as much stock as possible, and at as early a day as possible, without regard to the interests of the Government.

BEACONSFIELD'S FOLLY.

An Inside View of the Premier's Policy—The Seven Years' Parliament—Significance of Lord Northbrook's Recall—The Afghan War and Its Probable Results.

New York Tribune, Nov. 22.

[The following is part of a private letter from an eminent English writer whose name is familiar to both continents. It was not intended for publication, and the inside views of the present English policy which it presents are, therefore, all the more interesting and piquant. It clearly sets forth Lord Beaconsfield's hold upon Parliament, his disregard of the voice of the people, the attitude which he is determined the Queen shall assume, and the results which the writer expects will follow the Afghan war.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.—We are in a most unhappy fix with this Lord Beaconsfield. The usurpation, called the Septennial act, which has cursed us for more than a century and a half, is at the bottom. I use the word usurpation strictly. A Parliament, elected for three years, voted that it would sit seven, and nailed this precedent upon us as a law.

Our last Parliament (1874) returned three Tories to two Liberals from several causes: (1) The masses of poor men, newly-enfranchised, very largely voted for the Tory candidate, either because they think money-spending the first of virtues, and, therefore, give their vote to the most lavish with money, or in spite to their masters, who were Liberal. (2) Great numbers of persons refused to vote for candidates called Liberal, because they were eminently illiberal, in supporting the surgical outrages on defenseless women and the cruel compulsion of pseudo vaccination, or in refusing to localities a right to resist noxious drink-shops. (3) Non-Conformists were disgusted by Mr. Forster's playing into the hands of the Episcopal Church in the matter of national education, and resented Mr. Gladstone's unfair interpretations, which granted public (Church) money to the Episcopal Protestant Church of Ireland, unfair as they viewed it, and were vexed by his coquetry with the Catholic priests in the matter of Dublin University. (4) And, perhaps, chiefly because Mr. Gladstone, at the crisis of discontent in his own ranks, suddenly dissolved Parliament without notice, took his own party unprepared, and proclaimed no policy or principle to animate their efforts, except that he hoped to reduce taxation. This seemed an attempt to buy us in the dark, won nobody, and disgusted many. In a party sense it is the greatest error that Mr. Gladstone ever made.

The new Parliament brought this man Beaconsfield into the Premiership; he found a surplus of five to six millions sterling in the Treasury which he squandered apparently so as to gain partisans; and after a year began, stealthily, his new foreign policy, which we did not understand until late in the autumn of 1876. In August and September, 1876, the movement against aiding the Turks combined Tories and Radicals indiscriminately; but the Premier treated it as a party move to oust him, and insisted on the whole Tory party accepting his policy. He has got the Queen on his side by making her "Empress" and by professing to follow up the policy of Prince Albert in 1853-'54; else the Tory Cabinet itself would have tossed him out. With the Queen at his back, Beaconsfield can keep this Parliament seven full years; and the Tory members (of whom many would have no chance of re-election) are more than ever his slaves, because he can dissolve Parliament whenever he chooses.

Until lately no one guessed why Lord Northbrook was prematurely recalled from India, and Lord Lytton sent out. It was to carry out this man's frantic scheme of accounting the Queen paramount, not over India only, but also over the neighboring country of the Afghans, and renewing the policy of 1840-'42 toward that country, which policy we thought not one man any longer defended. If our Parliament sat three years only, Mr. Gladstone's powerful majority would never have been frittered away, but in two years he finished *all that had been promised* in the elections; after which his followers became unmanageable by him, and he himself had no clear understanding with the country. So now, if Parliament had come to an end in 1877, the insane braggadocio of Beaconsfield and his gratuitous pernicious show of enmity to Russia would have insured a great paring down of his followers in Parliament, if it had not given us a Liberal majority. These last eighteen months the Opposition has acted and spoken weakly, because it is hopeless of carrying anything, and, foolishly, dislikes to show weakness in its voting power.

I hope that a majority of the Cabinet will curb Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton by forbidding an immediate rush into war with the Afghans; but this is merely a hope. Apparently the snows will now absolutely hinder invasion until April, and until time is given to the country to protest. We all fear that it must be a winter of terrible suffering to great masses of our unemployed, and of pinching to the half-employed and half-paid. If the Cabinet rebel against the Premier we shall succeed in stopping him. But he is very cunning and very resolute. The avowed policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, concerning India, is the flat opposite of that now pursued. The *Daily News* has several times called on him to be true to himself; but the report is that the Premier is about to get rid of him by "pitching him" (as the saying is) into the House of Lords, and putting a less cautious and scrupulous man in his place. He (Beaconsfield) may succeed, and the war with the Afghans be precipitated. He showed full two years ago what scorn he feels for public opinion, so long as he has the Queen and Parliament to back him; and he may do so again. News of the war may reach you before this letter.

If Russia have any evil thoughts toward us (and the Premier has done his best to earn hatred) no more malignant wish can she form than that we may conquer and occupy Afghanistan. For this very reason I think it is out of the question that Russia will at the worst afford to the Ameer more than "benevolent neutrality," such as we lately gave to Turkey, sending Sir Arthur Kimball to Armenia, who examined all the fortifications, and was believed to give military advice to Mukhtar Pasha, with whom he rode into battle; also, when compelled by public opinion to withdraw our Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot, because he was too favorable to Turkey, Beaconsfield had the audacity to send Layard, an out-and-out Turkish partisan. Hereby he intensified Turkish resistance, and much increased bloodshed. If Russia were now to do the same in Afghanistan, Europe would not blame her; but I expect far more moderation.

I do not expect the mere voice of our public meetings to stay the war; but perhaps public calamity, and alarm in the Cabinet itself, may arrest it before it is too late. If not, there is no disaster to our Indian Empire too great to expect; and such disaster may precipitate convulsions at home. The Queen's third volume on her consort's life has been a vehement propagator of Republican sentiment among us. Scipio was the *fatalis dux* of the Hannibalic war: the aspect of affairs suggests ominously that Beaconsfield is to be the *fatalis destructor* of our ill-cemented and misruled Indian Empire. For myself, if we could part with all our conquests, I should not mourn; but such is British pride, that we should shed torrents of blood and lavish countless treasures in the effort not to be ejected by force.

It is depressing to hear that this new policy towards Afghanistan is justified as that of Sir B. Frere's (now Governor at the Cape),—the very man who, we had hoped, might pacify India by wisdom. I begin to expect that I shall live to see grievous and well deserved humiliation come to my country. We have not known how to use prosperity aright. 'Tis sad to think that the humiliation would mean ruin and beggary to thousands of now flourishing families,—to innocent women and children,—to say nothing of lives lost.

Cameron a Third-Termer.

Simon Cameron is an unshaken and demonstrative third-term advocate. According to a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, he has no doubt whatever of Grant's renomination and triumphant election. His reasons are that Grant has the confidence of the country on the money question, and that the people will turn to him as the strongest man to protect the country from the designs of the Solid South. He expects to see the campaign of 1880 the liveliest one since that of Jackson, nearly a half-century ago, because everybody will be in earnest, and Grant will be sent into office with the vote of every Northern State. As for the outlook in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron thinks the Democrats have been so soundly whipped that they will not seriously disturb the politics of the State again for years to come.

THE SIERRA NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Virginia City dispatches represent that to-day the whole face of the cross-cut on the 2,200 level of Sierra Nevada is in porphyry with the exception of a small streak of ore near the top. The north drift from the station is being turned west towards the ore body.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 97 WASHINGTON-st. MICHIGAN AND INDIANA-AVS., near Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., eighteen houses and lots from $6,300 to $70,000. MICHIGAN-AV., several vacant lots near Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirtieth-st., for $4,500; house on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., $3,500; great bargain on Madison-st., near Ashland-av. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., EAST OF park, 26x200 feet, improved; very cheap. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST., IMPROVED lot renting for $156 per annum; price, $1,350. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ON GREENWOOD-AV., NEAR FORTY-ninth-st., 60x200 feet, very cheap. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT NEAR HALstead-st., on Barber, $800; easy terms. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT AL Grange, $1,000 cash; $200 cash, balance to suit. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR VACANT LOT on South Dearborn-st. Will pay all cash for bargain. Address, with full particulars, P 24, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 or 12 rooms on West or North Side; A 1 party. Address, with particulars, P 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$1.50 PER WEEK—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to gentlemen only; transient gentlemen taken; free, warm sitting-room attached. 378 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room; also small rooms; gas and bath. Private family. 258 State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas and fire, at 171 Fifth-av., corner Monroe. Prices reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—RELIABLE PEOPLE WANTING rooms, with or without board, en suite or single, in any desirable part of the city, will do well to call at the RELIABLE ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front building, 20x80 feet, on Franklin-st., near Madison. Stores and lofts in all parts of the city. E. W. WESTFALL, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, partly furnished, for light housekeeping, near or south of Twenty second-st.; state terms. Address P 22, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

146 STATE-ST.—VERY PLEASANT FRONT room for gent and wife or two gents, with first-class board, at reduced rates; also other rooms, with board.

1079 WABASH-AV., WITH BOARD, AN ELEgant room, neatly furnished, on first floor, with all conveniences, to an agreeable family.

West Side.

166 ASHLAND-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen can have table board.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board $3.50.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Comfortable rooms and board, $5 to $7 per week. Day-board, $4. Transients, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-ST., for gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; a suite of three rooms, facing south or east; also additional room for a lady, well furnished and with first-class table board. Satisfactory references. Address P 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILIES WILLing to accommodate an unexceptionable roomer or boarder, but who do not care to advertise the fact in discriminately, will find it to their interest to call at the "RELIABLE ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE," Room 3 Tribune Building.

MUSICAL.

A CHANCE:

TO SELECT
FROM THE LARGEST STOCK OF
SECOND-HAND ORGANS
IN THE CITY

From well-known makers on easy monthly payments.
The above organs are all in good order.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
New square or upright pianos to rent or for sale on monthly payments.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED—
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS,
MATHUSHEK PIANOS,
ESTEY ORGANS.
And the low prices and easy terms given by
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS } ORGANS } FOR RENT.
PIANOS } ORGANS } FOR SALE.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STILL A FEW LEFT OF THOSE SECOND-HAND Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, in first-class order, and fully warranted. Also, several second-hand organs of other makes, all of which will be sold very low to close them out. New and elegant styles of our own make at the lowest prices for cash, or on easy payments. MASON & HAMLIN Organ Company, 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO PLAY PIANO and board in the house. Apply at 19 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, and all good securities. C. R. WILSON, Room 3, 116 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval; pianos; also on good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000 $5,000, and other and larger sums to suit at lowest current rates on first-class improved Chicago real estate. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE BLACK SCOTCH TERRIER DOG; wiry hair; short tail. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. Inquire at American Express Co.'s office, 72 Monroe-st.

LOST—NOV. 26, A BLACK AND TAN SETTER from Florida's stable, in rear of Post-Office. Any one returning him to the owner will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—NEAR STATE AND ADAMS-STS., A SMALL black and tan. Return to 15 North Canal-st. and receive $5 reward.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A BLACK AND TAN slut; ears uncut; name, Fannie. A reward will be paid for her return to 41 Eighteenth-st.

STOLEN—FROM CORNER WASHINGTON AND Clark-sts., a dark bay mare, about 1,000 lbs; top buggy, odd-shaped box, high behind; blanket, black and yellow stripe. Liberal reward will be given for return to new building corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. or 112 South Park-av.

$50 REWARD—THE TREASURER OF SIGEL Lodge, No. 4, Order Sons of Herrmann, lost the wallet containing the moneys, papers, etc., belonging to the Lodge. The finder will receive above reward by returning to ANDREW C. CARLL, 953 North Halsted-st., or at LEOPOLD BROS.'S & CO., 214 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE FOR exchange $100,000 worth of staple merchandise, all wholesale stock, in best of order; will sell in lots of $5,000 to $25,000 and receive in payment one-third cash, balance good real estate; a general assortment of goods will be given in each trade. For full particulars address, with full description of property and price, MERCHANT, Box 2578, New York City.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL IN MILWAUKEE ON North Point, 300 feet, on I. C. R. R., near Fourteenth-st.; suitable for manufactory. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING NATIVE GERMAN accent will give lessons to gentlemen evenings; terms reasonable. Address M 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELING MEN WISHING TO CARRY SAMples of Chicago-made boots and shoes on commission, in connection with other lines as they represent, please address P 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK AT 179 EAST Madison-st.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS SALESMAN. NO other need apply except a man thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address P 43, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN FLOUR-BARREL COOPERS. APply at corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av. CADIEUX & ENNESSY.

WANTED—A GOOD STAIR-BUILDER AT 585 Centre-av., corner Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A MAN COOK. AT 758 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED—COOKS, AND A BROILER. BURCKY & MILAN, 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMON CARPENTER. A fast worker. Apply at 179 Jackson-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GOOD RAILROAD LABORERS for Southern Iowa; wages, $1.25 and $1.50 per day; board, $3 per week; also 8 good stone masons; wages, $2.50 per day; board, $3.50 per week. Free fare to all; go to-night. Call at 68 South Canal-st. W. H. McHUGH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE four months free. 500 firms describe 10,000 articles; circulation 10,000. J. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN AUCTIONEER. APPLY AT 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENT TO SELL LADIES' AND children's cloaks to dry goods dealers in the city. Address P 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union; a fair salary paid. Call or address La Belle Manuf'g Co., 93 Clark-st.

WANTED—25 AGENTS TO SELL OUR ILLUStrated Christmas books. We will pay the largest commissions ever offered by any publisher, and have the finest books ever sold by agents. Send for price-list. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 59 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at once at 581 Warren-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NEAT, SMART girl for dining-room work in private boarding-house. 830 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 804 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class second girl; good references required. Call after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER in small family, must have references. 1167 Wabash-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, TRIMMER, AT 487 Milwaukee-av. MRS. RECH.

Nurses.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF child. Apply at 417 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDish, about 15 years old. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INTELLIGENT GIRL of about 16 years to assist in the care of children. Call at 894 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UNDERCLOTHES ironer and shirt-ironer at 26 Hope-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR STEWARD in a hotel by a temperate young man of ten years' experience. Can furnish good recommendations. Address H. F. BARNARD, American House, Dover, N. H.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, practical stenographer in a good law or other office at a fair salary; best of reference furnished. Address, with terms, J P G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man; good penman, quick at figures, not afraid of work. Address P 20, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom shirt-cutter. Address, for three days, D 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 111 South Clinton-st., near Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at 193 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or second girl; best of references if required. 242 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family; has first-class references. Call at or address 44 Augusta-st. Take Milwaukee-av. car.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS cook; experienced and competent; private family or boarding-house. Please call at 218 West Monroe-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 89 Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or mind children in a small family. 1074 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO LIGHT second work and plain sewing. Apply at 1797 Wentworth-av., corner of Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR table-waitress in a private boarding-house; South or West Side preferred; references if required. 489 West Erie-st. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Reference if required. Call or address 38 Thirty-eighth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a Christian family, one as first-class cook and one as second girl and laundress. Best of reference. We have no company whatsoever. Call Wednesday at basement of 446 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL for second work. No objection to any kind of work, except washing. 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook and one to do general housework or second work. Call at 153 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF GOOD experience to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a private family. Call at 1525 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 1571 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR IN A small private family. Address 1621 Wentworth-av. Call immediately.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework or laundry work in a private family. Call for two days at 83 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; good references given if required. Call or address 782 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family or cooking and washing and ironing; best of references given by present employer. Please call at 618 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 74 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress with excellent references. Capable and economical. Call at 302 South Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one cook, and other second girl. No objection to a suburban town. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily by a very competent cook and laundress; good reference. Please call at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, thoroughly capable of doing all kitchen or general work; four years' reference. 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Please call at 3954 Butterfield-st.; good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a good cook, washer, and ironer, or for general housework; good references. Call at 1503 Arnold-st., near Thirtieth.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY as nurse; would like to travel with an invalid. P 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 16 YEARS old to take care of children or do second work. Call at or address 179 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or widower's family; can give best of city references. P 28, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 ENGINE, CYLINDER 24X36, SIDE-valve, and all the modern improvements; 40 other engines, ranging from 8 to 25 horse; 20 boilers, from 3 to 70 horse-power; steam pumps, iron and wood lathes, planers, power punches and shears, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, etc., at St'RINGER'S Machinery Depot, 54 to 68 South Clinton-st.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND OTHER UTENSILS (nearly new) used in the manufacture of machine-sewed slippers and pegged and machine-sewed boots and shoes for sale at a bargain. Apply to HENRY METZ, Sr., & CO., 80 and 82 Wa[illegible]-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND [illegible] FOR SALE; estimates of cost for new and [illegible] work given by the Enterprise Boiler Works, 17 Michigan-st., corner Kingsbury.

WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, starching-machines, collar-ironing machines, shirt-ironing machines, colandering-machines, for sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 608 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN DESIROUS of going into business or handling stock of books—Stock of books worth $2,000 to be sold inside of two weeks; chance for party to continue in same location. Address by mail S C E, 18 Times Building.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE MILL PROPERTY. For particulars address H. H. BINGHAM, Jackson, Mich.

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY THE CIGAR-STORE No. 273½ South Clark-st. Inquire in the store.

MUST SELL THE LEADING CONFECTIONERY business in Central Illinois; population, 20,000; capital required small. Apply to W. W. WATSON, 156 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A GOOD BUSIness or truck horse, chunky built, weighing 1,200 pounds, 6 years of age; he is sound, and a good worker either in single or double harness. Apply at the barn in the alley in rear of 424 Wabash-av.; to be sold at a sacrifice.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST BAY COUPE horse in Chicago, 6 years old; also, one handsome Mambrino mare, 5 years old, very promising, direct from the country. Apply at Milk Depot, 26 Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed; advances made, 10 % year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 190 W. Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A VALUABLE INVENtion, indorsed by over 200 responsible firms of this city; business in full operation, but requires a moneyed man to extend it. Full explanation by calling at Room 4, 124 South Clark-st.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Rosedale." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union Square Company. "A Celebrated Case." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Eliza Weathersby's Froliques. "Hobbies." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety, novelty, and specialty performances. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "The Streets of New York."

Metropolitan Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Hall 76 Monroe-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited. GEORGE GARDNER, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99⅞.

After a notable trial, Dr. JACOB BENTUM has been found guilty, in the Superior Court of Grand Rapids, Mich., of manslaughter, brought about through criminal surgery. The charge was the first ever carried to a verdict of conviction in that region. The prisoner will be sentenced Saturday.

The colored Republican voters of Chicago seem determined to assert their claims to recognition as an important political element, and to that end resolutions were adopted at a mass-meeting last evening. They feel that there is no place for them save in the Republican party, but they also feel that by concerted action they can improve their position within the party ranks.

The plan of introducing California salmon into the rivers of Germany, England, France, and the Netherlands has been attended thus far with a degree of success that promises well for the ultimate stocking of those rivers with fish bred from eggs imported from America. A large consignment of eggs taken from salmon in California waters last August arrived lately in Bremen in excellent condition, the loss being not above 5 per cent, and with the careful protection which European streams receive it is expected that there will be an abundance of trans-Atlantic fish within four or five years.

In another part of this paper is presented an array of facts and statistics having an important bearing upon the future of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and of interest alike to the grain producers who depend upon that water-route as a protection against railroad extortion and to the trade and commerce of Chicago. There is believed to be a concerted movement among the railroads to draw away business from the canal to such an extent that the tolls will not cover the cost of its operation, with the ultimate design of forcing its abandonment by the State, when, being relieved of its competition, the railroads will be able to fix freight rates to suit themselves. The matter is one worthy of serious attention.

The latest news from Afghanistan shows that the English main army is making rapid progress, and has already crossed the thirty miles of independent territory, reaching the real Afghan frontier, and, driving the Ameer's forces in headlong flight towards Cabul, the Capital, the fortress of Jelallabad having been evacuated. The news would seem to indicate that the Afghans, discouraged by the defection of the hill tribes, have already abandoned the struggle as hopeless, or else that there is a deeply-laid stratagem under this sudden flight to draw the English on to some sudden and unexpected catastrophe. It is as yet too early to predicate the Ameer's defeat. It must be remembered that the Afghans have heretofore proved themselves desperate fighters, and that in 1842, by seeming flight, they drew the English on into an ambush where 8,000 of them were massacred. If the Afghans submit without striking a blow or making a stand, it will be surprising.

Again two vessels, the one freighted with human life, have met in the English Channel, and one has gone to the bottom, carrying with her half a hundred victims. The collision between the ocean steamship Pomerania and the Welsh bark Noel Eilian was one of those accidents which are almost unavoidable, especially in the locality where the disaster occurred, and still more especially in the present season of the year when the reign of fog has set in and the heavy mist hangs over sea and land, an almost impenetrable pall. It is almost a wonder that, with the great number of vessels navigating so confined a space during the prevalence of these fogs, that there are not more disasters to chronicle. The extended account of the disaster of yesterday appears to be replete with almost every incident attending the catastrophe. The officers of the ill-fated vessel, and notably Capt. SCHWENSEN, acted a noble part in their efforts to save the lives of those under their care. Capt. SCHWENSEN's unselfish persistence in refusing to leave his vessel while others remained to be rescued shows that he had in his composition much of that material of which heroes are made. As he sank with his ship, supposing his doom to be sealed, his thoughts still bent upon those he had been instrumental in saving from an ocean grave, his last utterance, "Farewell, my children," evinced a steadfastness of purpose which even the fear of death could not shake. It appears, however, that the plucky Captain, who had made his 120th voyage across the Atlantic, was more fortunate than had been supposed, for although he disappeared at the time the steamer sank beneath the waves, he managed to rise to the surface and sustain himself in the water until rescued by a passing vessel, which took him to a port in Holland, from whence news of his safety has been joyfully received.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE caught Senator T. O. HOWE, of Wisconsin, on the fly yesterday, who was on his way to Washington, to be present at the opening of Congress next week. The result of the interview is printed herewith, and from it the reader will learn (1) that the Senator is a candidate for re-election to the seat he now holds; (2) that he does not intend to retire to private life unless his constituents ask him to; (3) that he proposes to stand by the remonetization of silver; (4) that he does not approve of the attitude of the New York banks; and (5) that he does not seriously regret making his celebrated 25th of March speech, in which he gave his reasons for not applauding the Southern policy of President HAYES. On the 4th of March next, Senator HOWE will have served eighteen years in the United States Senate, and during that long period, stretching over the most exciting and momentous epoch in our national history, he has enjoyed the confidence of his constituents as largely as most public men. Whether he shall be his own successor, or whether the people of Wisconsin will decide to elect some other able and worthy representative of the Republican party, is a question that they are already discussing with their accustomed zeal and enthusiasm.

The annual report of Internal-Revenue Commissioner RAUM shows in general a most gratifying increase in the efficiency and thoroughness of the collection machinery. Notable exceptions to this rule are found in those portions of the South where resistance to the revenue officers of the Government is regarded as a defense of the principle of State-rights, and where the agents charged with the collection of Federal taxes are treated as hostile invaders upon domestic peace and security. The same public sentiment that encourages ballot-box stuffing approves and justifies the murder of revenue officers engaged in the discharge of their duties, shields the murderers, and, when an officer meeting with armed resistance kills his assailant, puts in operation the power of the State Courts to punish the officer. A difficult if not hopeless feature of the case is this condition of public sentiment at the South, which is rendered yet more formidable by the support it has received at the hands of a Democratic Congress in prohibiting the employment of the Federal police force, the army, to aid in the enforcement of the law and the collection of the revenue. The legislation necessary to enable the Government to collect the internal revenue with equal fidelity and efficiency in all parts of the country will not be furnished so long as Congress remains under the control of the Solid South and its Northern Democratic allies.

THE ADVANCE IN THE VALUE OF GOLD.

The business and the labor depression continues in England. Every week chronicles fresh and heavy failures in trade and the suspension of large manufacturing establishments, and the consequent discharge of thousands of operatives. In many lines of manufacture it is no longer a question whether wages shall be reduced; it is a struggle to continue production at any wages. So long as the goods produced cannot be sold, production must decline, and it is feared that the so-called "over-production" will find its result in the discharge of labor to an extent that must end in destitution and suffering in districts and in trades hitherto exempt from such calamities. The London *Times*, commenting on the British trade returns for October, says:

> Three years ago it was confidently predicted by able political economists that the worst was over, but it has not proved to be so. The revival of trade, always at hand, has never come. Each step that prices have sunk only revealed a lower step still, and the benefits of cheapness in the raw material have always been more than neutralized by the fall in the market prices for finished products. The returns for October do not indicate that this race towards ruinous values has yet ended. It is true that woolen goods indicate harder prices, and linen and jute fabrics are also higher in value; but it is difficult to say how far these changes for the better are sound, how far merely temporary, since they are accompanied by a falling off in quantities exported. With these exceptions, prices continue to fall for the most part concurrently with quantities. For the ten months now expired the total exports have amounted to £162,182,000, a decrease of £3,856,000 on the corresponding period last year; and the imports to £313,298,000, a decrease of £15,897,000.

The Bank of England rate has to be kept at twice that of the Bank of France in order to prevent a drain of gold created by this condition of the trade. England is now reaping the consequences of her own scheme to advance the value of gold by demonetizing silver. At the same time that silver was demonetized in the United States Germany was seduced into the adoption of the same policy. Ever since then Germany has been gathering up her silver and unloading it on England in place of English gold. The demand for gold has produced a convulsion in the values of all other property. Great Britain produces at gold cost and sells for gold. Her trade has been in an exchange of commodities and not an exchange of coin. Her customers all over the world, whose property and products have been computed by silver values, find that gold has so far advanced in value that it takes from 20 to 30 per cent more of their labor or products to purchase English goods produced at gold cost than before silver was depreciated by demonetization. They therefore buy less, because their means to buy is reduced in the same proportion that gold has advanced in value. Silver as bullion has maintained its ordinary value in all other commodities. Silver bullion, and land, and wheat, and the raw materials of manufacture have maintained their ordinary relative values, but gold becoming scarcer, and the demand for it increasing, the whole stock being extended over a wider area, the value of it has increased. The adoption of gold in place of silver by Germany has had the effect of advancing the value of the gold, but England is unexpectedly the greatest sufferer by the change. She has cut off her trade with other nations, has deprived herself of the markets for the sale of her goods, and as the value of gold advances, her manufactures are produced on a constantly falling market. Between the time they purchase their material and of putting their manufactures on the market, gold has so far advanced that the value of the finished products has fallen below that of the cost of production. Out of such a condition of things there can come but one result, and that is bankruptcy to the manufacturer, and the suspension of labor engaged in production. In Germany almost an equal condition of prostration prevails. The attempt to substitute high-priced gold has so depressed the values of all forms of property that production there finds itself catering to a forever falling market. It is not surprising that the London *Times*, in a recent issue, holds out a hope that a rise in silver may have the effect of reviving trade.

In order to show the extraordinary rise in the value of gold, we have prepared a list of commodities sold in the Chicago markets, giving their currency value and their gold value in November, 1873, and their present gold value in 1878. The difference between their gold value in November, 1873, and their present gold value marks the rise in the value of gold during the five years in which the work of demonetizing silver and establishing gold as the exclusive coin has been going on. In November, 1873, the currency was worth 92 cents on the dollar:

Articles.	VALUE NOV., '73.		*Value in 1878, gold.*
	Currency.	*Gold.*	
Rio cof.	$ 22⅜@ 26⅜	.20⅝@ 24	$ 14 @ 18⅜
A sugar	10⅝@ 10½	.09⅜@ 9⅜	9¼@ 9⅝
N.O.Mol	65 @ 90	.60 @ 83	28 @ 50
Tea, Hy.	40 @ 1.10	.37 @ 1.01	15 @ 45
Raisins.	2.70 @ 2.80	2.53	1.80 @1.90
Prunes..	13 @ 14	12⅞	6⅝@ 7
D.appl's	8 @ 9	8	2½@ 4½
Cheese..	10 @ 13	10⅝	7 @ 8½
Butter..	15 @ 30	.14 @ 28	12 @ 25
Can. oil.	16	14¾	12
Turpen.	50	46	33
Lin. oil.	95 @ 1.00	90	58 @ 63
Coal, Lk	9.50 @10.00	9.00	6.00 @6.50
Coal, Er.	8.50	7.80	5.40
Prints...	09	8¼	6
Stand'd sheet'g	11⅝	10¼	8
Flour...	4.50 @ 5.00	4.37½	3.50 @4.50
Wheat..	1.05	96⅝	84
Corn...	40	36¾	31½
Oats....	31⅝	29⅛	20½
Rye....	65	60	45
Barley..	1.34	1.24	95
M.pork.	12.00	11.00	8.00
Lard...	7.10 @ 7.15	6.55	5.75
Tallow..	6¾@ 6⅞	6	6
Potato's	1.07 @ 1.20	1.00	50 @ 60
Eggs...	23 @ 24	21⅝	19
Hogs...	3.80 @ 4.00	3.50	2.60 @2.90
Cattle..	4.00 @ 4.75	4.10	3.15 @4.20
Wool...	38 @ 43	37¼	23 @ 31
Lumber.	12.00 @13.00	11.50	9.50 @11.00
Salt, brl.	1.80	1.65	90
Hides...	7½@ 8½	7½	7 @ 7½
Nails, 8.	4.50	4.15	2.15
Tin pl., box...	12.00	11.04	6.50
Hay....	13.50 @14.00	12.52½	8.00

The reader, with this list before him, can form an estimate of the average advance in the value of gold and consequent depreciation of all other forms of property since Nov. 25, 1873. The gold eagle, or $10 coin, will purchase in November, 1878, an average of 40 per cent more of all manner of commodities than the same coin would have purchased in November, 1873. That is the end sought by mono-metallism. Discard silver, make gold the exclusive coin, and its scarcity and the increased demand for it will advance its value and depreciate the value of all other forms of property. The gold bond of $100 will to-day purchase as much food, clothing, and land as would have cost $140 in gold in November, 1873. Four and one-half per cent interest in gold in 1878 is equal in the purchase of land and all other property to what 6 per cent interest in gold was in 1873. To pay the interest for one year at 8 per cent in gold on a $5,000 mortgage will require in 1878 476 bushels of wheat, while in 1873 it would have required only 381 bushels. So with every other commodity. It takes from 30 to 40 per cent more of labor and of the products of labor to pay a debt in gold in 1878 than it did to pay a like debt in gold in 1873. That is the end sought by the demonetization of silver; it is to advance the value of gold, and to depreciate the value of all kinds of property. Having discarded silver and made gold payments inexorable, then the money-lender will commence his work of gathering in his debts, taking the entire property of the debtor, and holding a judgment over him for the sum which the property failed to pay.

We trust that no man in Congress, in either House, who recognizes himself as a representative of the people, will fail to see that, owing to the unfriendly disposition of the Treasury Department, the restoration of silver has been practically defeated; nor that he will fail to see that to counteract and defeat the Shylock-like scheme of the New York Clearing-House it is a national necessity that before the date for the resumption of specie payments there be passed a law opening the doors of the mint for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars. Then, with that protection, the people can bid defiance to the New York bank combination and defeat the overwhelming calamity of mono-metallism,—in gold.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST CHICAGO.

There are times when the Chicago Board of Trade falls lamentably short of its duties and responsibilities. It should be the Commercial Legislature of the great metropolis of the Northwest, and in that capacity ought to be alert to every change that menaces the trade of this city, and prompt and vigorous in the effort to combat antagonistic influences. On more than one occasion, however, has THE TRIBUNE found it necessary first to expose abuses that should have been discovered by the Board, and then to prod that Association into a resistance that should have been made voluntarily. When any crisis occurs in the trade of the Northwest, the Chicago Board of Trade could afford to abandon the art of "scalping" for an eighth of a cent for the time being and devote its energies to a rectification of the situation. Instead of doing so, the majority of its members seem to be entirely engrossed in their individual "deals," the aggregate of which are trivial and insignificant as compared with the great commercial interests of the city at large.

The practice of discriminating against this city which is being carried on by the pool of Omaha railroads, aided to a considerable extent by the Southwestern pool, is a matter which should arouse the Board of Trade to emphatic protest and determined resistance; and yet the Board goes on in the usual humdrum way as if it had no responsibility for the commercial interests of this great city. This pool of the Omaha railroads has been in existence for several years. For a long time it was regarded as a legitimate combination for the establishment and maintenance of fair rates, and so long there was perhaps no reason for opposition to it. But it is notorious that for some time past the three roads in this pool have been building, buying, and leasing branches and connections, in violation of the terms of the pool, in order to enable themselves to cut under in rates, though maintaining the same rates to Chicago. The effect of this is inevitably to divert the trade from Chicago. Grain will find its way to the East by Peoria, Toledo, St. Louis, or any other place in preference to Chicago, if it can go cheaper than by coming to Chicago; and, so long as the three Omaha roads maintain steady high rates on Chicago business, but severally offer cheaper rates around Chicago, and allow independent roads to do the same, a decline in trade must be expected which only needs continuance to be fatal. This pool has ceased to subserve the legitimate purpose for which it was organized, but its maintenance requires the railroads to discriminate against this city in order to compete for the Western business at lower rates. This condition of things justifies a demand for an abandonment of the pool, and this demand should be made and may be enforced by the Chicago Board of Trade.

It is not alone by committee reports, resolutions, and other *pro forma* proceedings that the Board of Trade may hope to bring the railroad managers to a fair treatment of Chicago. The time is past when railroad managers are to be influenced by moral suasion; no appeal to their sense of justice and no remonstrance as to their ingratitude will affect them. But the producers and the shippers have the law to support them in any resistance they may make to this practice of unjust discrimination. It is the duty of the Board of Trade, as an association, to see that this law is enforced, and, if necessary, furnish the cases and urge the prosecution thereof. It is illegal under the statute of Illinois, and we believe under the common law, for either the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, or the Chicago & Northwestern, or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, to maintain a certain rate from Council Bluffs to Chicago, and yet haul the same amount of freight the same distance at a lower rate. It is the duty of the Board of Trade to hunt up cases where such extortion and unjust discrimination have been practiced,—and they cannot be hard to find,—and then proceed to enforce the penalties provided for by the State law, and institute proceedings for the recovery of damages incurred from such extortion and unjust discrimination. A series of such suits pushed vigorously would soon result in the breaking of the Chicago and Omaha pool, and in the extension of the same advantages to this city that are now given to competing points. Convictions under our State law subject the offending corporation to heavy fines and a liability to three times the amount of damages actually sustained by the aggrieved party. Where convictions under the State law are not possible, we are inclined to think that the United States Courts will afford the relief sought, as the principles are those of the common law. But the remedy, to be adequate and permanent, must be sought under the auspices of a powerful combination like the Chicago Board of Trade, which can accomplish more in a month than disjointed individual efforts could accomplish in a year.

The bad effects of this railroad discrimination against Chicago extend beyond the grain trade. Farmers and country shippers buy where they sell, as a rule, and if the farm products of the Northwest seek a market outside of Chicago, then the merchants of the Northwest will fall into the habit of buying their stocks elsewhere. They will naturally seek the same advantages in freights as are secured by the farmers and shippers of grain and produce, and they will enjoy greater facilities of exchange by following the movement of the crops. Self-interest, as well as a sense of justice, should suggest to the Board of Trade to secure the co-operation of the merchants of this city and immediately proceed with an attack upon the pool railroads at every assailable point.

KING-WORSHIP.

The pomp and pageantry which have characterized the reception of the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE in Canada are in striking contrast to the protestations of democracy which have been so profusely made in that quarter of her Majesty's dominions. Apparently infected with the spirit of free institutions and popular government on this side of the line, Canada has almost erected herself into an independent province, and yet the very moment a scion of Royalty sets foot on her shores her people go wild with excitement, and manifest a spirit of Royalty-worship that falls little short of the idolatry with which the savage regards his fetish. This worship has not only manifested itself in salvos of artillery, flourish of music, arches and decorations, parades of guilds and societies, obeisance of dignitaries, dining, and wining, and toadying of officials, adulation of the women, and the blind, headlong rush of the crazy populace, but in the addresses which have already been made. On the one hand, the Canadian officials address themselves to the Princess LOUISE in terms of superfluous eulogy, and almost ignore the presence of the Marquis, who has been appointed to rule over them; on the other, the Marquis in reply exalts the virtues of his Royal wife and her Royal brother, whose decorations have dazzled the multitude, and has nothing more important to communicate than that his Royal Highness the Duke of KENT passed many of his years in Halifax, that two of his grandchildren are there to-day, and the hope that, when the Duke of EDINBURG returns again to Canada, he will honor the occasion by bringing the Duchess of EDINBURG with him. It is all Royalty from Alpha to Omega, and already the Governor-General of Canada has sunk out of sight in this grand Royal transformation scene.

It view of this remarkable popular craze, it would seem that the protestation of democracy does not go much below the surface, and that when the opportunity presents itself the Canadians are just as blind worshipers of Royalty as the English. But are the Canadians altogether to blame for this idolatrous reverence for the divinity that hedges in the King, and this humble, if not servile, adoration of the person who has happened to be born under the Royal purple, and about whose brows there is a shimmer from the halo of the crown? Is it not an infatuation that has characterized the race from the earliest ages? Even the Jews were not satisfied until SAMUEL had chosen and anointed a King for them. SAMUEL, who had been a just and upright Judge, warned them of the consequences, and the Lord, speaking through SAMUEL, warned them that the King would impress their sons into his armies, and would "set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war and instruments of his chariots"; that he would take "your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers"; and that he would take the tenth of their seed and sheep, and the best of their fields, vineyards, and oliveyards and give them to his officers and servants; but it made no impression upon the Israelites, who replied: "Nay; but we will have a King." They had their Kings, and a nice time they had with them. The Jews were not singular in their King-worship; indeed, being constantly at war with the surrounding nations, it was natural that they should want a warlike, powerful King to lead them. All the nations of the earth have followed in their wake. The Turks for ten centuries have blindly worshiped their Sultans, the hundreds of millions of Chinese have worshiped their Emperors, the great, powerful, and intelligent nation of Russia never stops to question the divine right or absolute sway of the Czar. It was only the other day that the Compte de CHAMBORD, in this nineteenth century of progress, announced that when GOD was restored to France he would ascend the throne, and he has a following of millions. If once the Bourbons and Bonapartists could unite their forces upon a successful soldier who had capacity for rule, all France would bow down and worship him. Nor is this King-worship confined to nations. HORACE was not alone in his servile toadying to a princely patron, nor was JOHN CHRISTIAN BACH the only one who has signed himself "Your Majesty's most devoted, most humble, most obedient, and most worshipful humble servant," in consideration of crumbs thrown to him from the Royal table. The critics have demonstrated that SHAKSPEARE hated the common people, and was a fawning, servile adorer of Royalty, who would even have gone further than RALEIGH and thrown himself into the puddle rather than ELIZABETH should dampen her Royal soles. BISMARCK, in an extract we have already quoted from Dr. BUSCH's new book, draws a scathing picture of VON HUMBOLDT, who was never happy except when he was basking in the Royal presence, though Royalty always snubbed him, and that he was always miserable and unhappy when out of the sunshine of the Court. The exceptions to this infatuation for Royalty are isolated individuals, and in these cases the aversion to Kings is as deadly as the worship of Kings on the other hand is blind. The Italian assassin who sought to kill HUMBERT the other day at Naples is an instance. He had no other reason to offer than that he did not like Kings, and with him it was a sufficient reason, and the same that actuated the would-be assassins of FREDERICK WILLIAM and ALPHONSO.

The people of America are perhaps the least devoted to Royalty of any of the nations, and fought the most desperately to be freed from its rule. Upon the anniversary of that freedom we indulge in eloquent apostrophes to Liberty, commend the glories of free institutions, and vaunt the superiority of our Government to that of the effete monarchies. Nevertheless it always happens that the noisiest republican patriot is always the devoutest worshiper of Royalty when its representative sets foot upon our shores. The visits of the Prince of WALES and the Duke ALEXIS, and even the very ordinary King of the Sandwich Islands, and the Emperor of Brazil, need only to be recalled to prove the truth of the assertion, while if it were to be announced in to-morrow's TRIBUNE that the Princess LOUISE would visit Chicago to spend the holidays, there would be such a flutter of excitement as has not been witnessed since the time when the Prince of WALES arrived in Chicago, and every man, woman, and child nearly broke his or her republican neck trying to see him. The receptions, soirees, rush and crush, addresses, speeches, gush, and nonsense would be appalling, and, if the Princess should condescend to adorn the parlors of any private residence and hold her little court there for an evening, the lady owning that particular piece of real estate would have nothing more worth living for in this world. Nor would the adoration be confined to what we are pleased to denominate as the aristocratic circles of Chicago for BRIDGET, the servant girl, and Mrs. CRŒSUS would run an even race to get sight of the live daughter of a live Queen. Consequently, King-worship being a weakness of human nature, the Canadians, who owe political submission to her Majesty, are hardly to be blamed, notwithstanding all their protestations of democracy, for their head-over-heels devotion to her Majesty's daughter, and their relegation of her Majesty's son-in-law to his familiar second fiddle.

THE "SILVER CRAZE."

The New York *Nation* has a habit of confusing epithets with arguments in any discussion which it undertakes. Its sense of superiority is always insolent and offensive, but never more inconsistent than when it grows vituperative over an issue which calls for reason and facts instead of exhibitions of bad temper. In its latest number it talks of the "silver craze," and of the "gravity of the insane," and of "Sancho finance" in an irrational way, and supplements this high-toned "logic" by the most fatal admissions. For instance, it admits that the silver dollar is *now* in circulation at par with gold; it could not well deny this. It could not cite any ordinary transaction in which the silver dollars would not serve the same monetary function as the gold dollars; indeed, so long as there are only $20,000,000 of standard silver dollars in existence, and only $4,000,000 of these outside the Treasury vaults, it would be a difficult matter for any combination, including the Secretary of the Treasury, to place them at a discount. But the *Nation* thinks it has found a weak spot in THE TRIBUNE's assertion that $300,000,000 of silver can be maintained at par with gold, because, forsooth, such assertion is a "tacit admission that, if we coin silver *ad libitum*, it will not stay at par with gold." If the *Nation* assents to the proposition that $300,000,000 of silver can be maintained at par with gold, then why should the country be kept in a state of agitation, the work of resumption imperiled, the law of the land defied, and trade and commerce disturbed by a movement on the part of the New York banks to discriminate against the $20,000,000 of silver now coined? If the *Nation* disputes that $300,000,000 of silver can be kept at par with gold in this country, then it substitutes its own puerile "prophecy" for the logic of solid experience. The latest finance statement which comes from France shows that not only $300,000,000 but $600,000,000 of silver is there kept at par with gold, and that $550,000,000 of this sum consists of full legal-tender silver. At least $300,000,000 of this silver are in active circulation among the French people. Does the *Nation* contend, while France with its 36,000,000 of population can keep $300,000,000 of silver in active circulation and employ nearly as much more as reserves without driving out gold, that the United States with 46,000,000 cannot do the same? If this is the position of the *Nation*, the public will demand something more than an epithet, a sneer, or a mere assertion to convince it. If the *Nation* demurs that France has stopped the coinage of silver, the answer is that the United States may also stop the coinage of silver, if it shall be desirable to do so after the double standard shall have been equally well established; but it will be twenty years at the present rate of coinage before we shall have as much legal-tender silver in the country as France now has. The New York banks, then, are in the Quixotic attitude of combating a possible danger that may arise a decade hence, and the New York *Nation* is applauding this windmill tournament. If there is any "Sancho finance" abroad in the land, the guerrillas seem to be mostly located in the East, and the *Nation* is helping them to make a very ridiculous exhibition of themselves.

The reader will remember the terrible railroad accident that occurred two years ago at Ashtabula, O., by the breaking of a bridge and the destruction of a passenger train. It will be recollected also that Mr. CHARLES COLLINS, the Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore Road, died shortly after, and the theory of many was that he committed suicide in consequence of grief and remorse over the sad disaster that had caused such wholesale destruction of life. COLLINS was severely censured by the press and by railroad men at the time, and it was believed that the consciousness of his own carelessness had driven him insane. But now the Pittsburg *Dispatch* is responsible for a report that there are good grounds for belief that COLLINS was murdered in his bed. His forehead was crushed by a blow from some wadded weapon and then a bullet was fired into it afterwards. Lately the weapon, a roller, broken from a towel-rack, has been found. His wife, who was away at his death, and his intimate friends believe that he was made away with. It looks as if it were rather late in the day to start such an investigation, but it sometimes takes murder a long time to work out.

Says one of the advocates of the silver nullification conspiracy:

> It might help our neighbor's understanding of the case to remember the creditor has some option, too. He is not obliged to present his greenbacks for redemption Jan. 1, or at any other time. Those promises to pay are worth within one-eighth of 1 per cent their face in gold. They will not be surrendered in any considerable sums for a coin worth very much less than par.

We are anxious to ascertain the names of some of the parties who have standard silver dollars which they hold at "very much less than par" in gold, as we desire to purchase the coin from them. If the party making the assertion that standard silver dollars "worth very much less than par" can be had we will pay him handsomely for the information. Meanwhile THE TRIBUNE will receive them at *par* in payment of all subscriptions and advertising. Who said the creditor was "obliged to present his greenbacks for redemption Jan. 1, or any other time"? We hope it is not the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to force or urge people to surrender their greenbacks and take coin if they don't want it. If the concern making the remark possessed a little more understanding of the case, it would have remained silent or approved the position of THE TRIBUNE.

Dr. A. W. HEISE, who for the past three years has held the office of Physician to the Illinois State Penitentiary, was lately deposed from that office "by reason of expiration of term of service." Dr. HEISE has performed the duties of Physician to the Penitentiary with credit to the institution and himself. He instituted such admirable sanitary regulations that the endemic and epidemic diseases were unknown inside the prison walls. The average of sick in hospital was six, 13 per cent of these being classed as "wounds." The average number of convicts being over 1,700, the low average of sickness is believed to exceed that of any other prison in the United States. The Commissioners of the Penitentiary have appointed a "homeopath" to take the place of Physician to the Penitentiary.

In yesterday's *Inter-Ocean* occurs this allegation:

> A few days since we had occasion to expose the MEDILL organ in one of its outrageous acts of journalistic *guerrillaism*, this being nothing less than injecting into a dispatch relating to a trial in our neighboring city of Peoria, which involved a dispute as to the loss of a few gallons of whisky, an open statement that Gen. LOGAN—who had not the slightest connection with the affair—was concerned in the transaction, and that his chances for the Senate had been greatly injured thereby.

The dispatch in question was printed precisely as it was received from the telegraph office, without changing, adding, or subtracting a word, and the charge of the fiat concern that anything was "injected into the dispatch" is a willful and malicious falsehood.

Col. INGERSOLL's lecture on the "Mistakes of MOSES" has brought out a sharp retort from the Jewish Rabbi WISE, of Cincinnati. He says that INGERSOLL is out on a lecturing tour, and that "it makes no difference whether it is hell or gods, devil or MOSES, Pope or Presbyterian—anything to make money." He closes his communication on ROBERT with these caustic sentences: "He cannot criticise ARISTOTLE and EMANUEL KANT and make it pay, because he cannot read them. He cannot ridicule CARLYLE or STUART MILL, because he cannot understand them. So he picks up some small stories which the childrden know, and dishes them up in his own humoristic way for the amusement of big babies."

One of the neatest jobs of work done by the electric pen that we have ever seen is a bill-of-fare for Thanksgiving dinner in the Illinois State's Prison, and the work of S. W. WETMORE, the assistant clerk. A huge turkey adorns the first page, and the programme for the day embraces an anthem by the choir, prayer, music by the band, select reading by Mrs. H. S. SMITH, and an address by the Chaplain. The convicts' "bill-of-fare" will be made up of 2,000 pounds of chickens and fresh pork, 30 bushels of mashed potatoes with turnip sauce, 1,800 pounds of light wheat biscuit, 300 gallons of coffee with milk and sugar, and 12 barrels of apples.

In regard to the election of a United States Senator from New York, the Brooklyn *Eagle* is led to remark:

> Mr. FENTON is in Europe, and is to remain there. Consequently he is out of the question. Mr. CURTIS is hardly discussed at all, and Mr. WOODIN is not available. Therefore, if there is a contest, it must be between Messrs. MORGAN and CONKLING. If the statement is true that the majority of the members of the Assembly are in favor of Mr. MORGAN, he will be the successor of Mr. CONKLING, for there are enough anti-CONKLING Senators to give Mr. MORGAN a majority in the joint caucus.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is a curious paper. It pretends that it cannot understand how a State with a Republican majority of 25,000 can be carried by a majority of 70,000 for the Democratic ticket, as was the case in Mississippi; nor can it see how a Congressman can be elected by a majority greater than the legal vote of his district. We suspect that the *Gazette* is not familiar with the shot-gun policy of the Democratic party. It works greater wonders wherever it has been tried than any of Mr. EDISON's inventions.

The charge that one of the fellows connected with the Charleston *News* stuffed 2,500 fraudulent ballots into one box is sustained by the testimony of one of the Supervisors of the election. This is certainly an improvement on the old method of repeating, when men went from one precinct to another and voted early and often. A man was thought to be getting in a good day's work if he voted five or six times, but here is a fellow who deposits his ballots by the thousand.

Speaking of that little Halifax swindle, by which we were made to pay $5,550,000 for next to nothing, the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks: "And so the glorified progress by which nations were to settle their cases by impartial arbitration instead of going to war has culminated in an outrageous swindle and a stinging wrong. No more arbitration for us, and no more buying of fishery privileges."

The Democratic managers would give a large bonus if they were well rid of the POTTER Committee. What it did investigate amounted to nothing, and what it doesn't dare to touch is just what the public is anxious to know about.

The Buffalo *Express* is responsible for saying: "Having been weighed in the balance, DAVID DAVIS is found wanting the Presidency." The *Express* tells only a part of the truth. Mr. DAVIS says he gave that all up in 1872.

Isn't there some good Ohio man to dispute the claim of SAM RANDALL to the Speakership of the next House? We mention an Ohio man simply because those fellows generally know how to get what they want.

In an Indian war somebody is liable to get scalped. Secretary SCHURZ is near-sighted, but he has a top-knot that invites the knife.

Senator BAYARD says that "the conversion of National Bank notes into greenbacks is the conversion of taxable into untaxable property."

The Albany *Journal* has a new reading of an old adage, to wit: "A man is known by the nephew he keeps."

WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Largest Showing of Collections Since the Bureau Was Established.

The South the Only Place Where the Revenue Tax Is Evaded.

New Legislation Needed in Order to Cope Successfully with the Moonshiners.

The President's Message Likely to Satisfy the Most Exacting Republicans.

COMMISSIONER RAUM.

HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be ready for the press to-morrow. It makes the most favorable showing yet presented since the organization of the Bureau of the efficiency of the various collection districts. The losses from defalcations are trifling. The collections have reached about $113,000,000, one million greater than last year. Commissioner Raum argues at length against the decrease of the tobacco tax. He does not recommend any change in the tax on spirits. He recommends as one of the means of removing the causes of the trouble with the small distillers of the South, that where the capacity is only twenty gallons or under, that the owners of stills be allowed to manufacture in their old way, without the use of the numerous contrivances and methods made obligatory by law.

That portion of the report which refers to the violence and general defiance of the Revenue laws in the South will attract the attention of the country. It presents

A FULL REVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN SITUATION so far as it relates to revenue affairs, and sets in strong light the official records of resistance to the law and violence and murders which have characterized it. During the year five revenue officers have been killed in the South and thirteen wounded. As to the general disposition manifested by the people in a large section in the South toward the officers of the Government, the Commissioner says they have been treated as if they were emissaries of a foreign and hostile nation, sent to impose and collect tribute.

The Commissioner feels bound to say that it is not only the robbers and outlaws who resist and attack the Federal officers, but that those who claim to be among the best citizens sometimes take part in the resistance, and

CONSTANTLY EXTEND SYMPATHY.

This support has even manifested itself among Judges in State courts. The killing of revenue officers or Deputy Marshals excites little attention, and seldom stirs the State officers to action. The murderers go free from arrest, and are openly shielded by the State authorities. On the contrary, if the revenue officers are attacked when in the discharge of their duty, defend themselves effectually, and kill any of their armed assailants, whole counties rise against the officers, and the entire machinery of the State Government is employed to punish the officers. As instances to illustrate this matter, Gen. Raum cites the killing of Deputy-Marshal Spriggs in North Carolina by

THE NOTED DESPERADO REDMOND,

which caused no ripple on the surface of society, and contrasts this with the fact that the whole State of South Carolina was aroused and excited over the killing by revenue officers of a man who was trying to shoot them while in the discharge of their duty.

The Commissioner recommends that Congress pass a law making all participators in resisting revenue-officers guilty in case resistance results in the killing of an officer. He argues that Congress has the right, under its constitutional power, to levy and collect taxes, and to pass laws for the protection of the officers charged with executing this power.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Representative-elect Tom Young, of Ohio, who has spent some time with the President since he has been here, says that the most pronounced stalwart Republicans will be thoroughly satisfied with the Southern portion of the President's message, unless his private conversation is very different from the sentiments he will express in that document.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER,

of Ohio, being asked as to the advisability of the New York National Banks in attempting to demonetize silver after Jan. 1, said: "I question the advisability of their course, and time will perhaps show their mistake." As to the promised fight against the National Banks, Foster said: "It will not amount to anything. It will only be a windy fight. The anti-National Bank element is not strong enough to accomplish anything materially to the disadvantage of the banks."

RESTORED TO RANK.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has before it for investigation the case of two officials who have been restored to their rank by the present Administration after having been out of the service for many years. These are the cases of Draper, an Assistant Surgeon in the navy, and of Runkle, an army officer. Both of these were restored, after examination by the President, to their full rank and pay, and one of them, Runkle, has received, it is said, $20,000 back pay from the Paymaster-General. It is believed that the Judiciary Committee will report at this session that the restoration of both of these officers was illegal, and that the act of the President cannot be sustained.

THE WHEELER SURVEYS.

The annual report of Lieut. Wheeler's surveys west of the 100th meridian, now going through the press, is one of the most interesting yet made. Surveys have been made by nine distinct parties over connected areas in all but one of the States and Territories west of the 100th meridian. The survey of this season embraces areas in California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, connecting intimately with those of former years, of which maps have been published or are in preparation. The detailed surveys of the interesting Lake Tahoe region and Washoe mining district, of which maps, on scales of one inch to the mile and one inch to 15,000 feet, respectively, are in course of construction, receive special notice in this report, and, in the descriptive mining notes contained therein, the character of the special survey of the Comstock Lode is indicated.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

In the Supreme Court to-day argument was commenced in the Credit Mobilier case.

A NOVEL CASE

under the Civil-Rights bill has just been decided in Virginia. Two negroes were indicted for the murder of a white boy. The venire for the jury was entirely composed of white men. The defendants demanded a venire of one-third negroes, which was refused. The negroes were found guilty. They sued out a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Court, and the jury decided that a negro had a right to demand to be tried by his peers, and that, therefore, Judge Treadway, Circuit Judge, violated the law of the United States in refusing to amend a summons for a special venire to be composed in part at least of negroes, although there was no proof offered in either court that white jurymen were at all prejudiced or incompetent.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

A Western Democratic Congressman has prepared a resolution instructing the Potter Committee to investigate the cipher dispatches.

KANE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—In response to an inquiry of Congressman-elect Sherwin, County Clerk of Kane County, who intends to resign the Clerkship March 1, as to how the vacancy can be filled, Attorney-General Edsall has informed him that, if the vacancy exceeds one year, it should be filled by a special election, and that for the interval between resignation and special election, the County Board is authorized to appoint a Clerk pro tem.

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portion of the report which refers to the e and general defiance of the Revenue the South will attract the attention of ntry. It presents

REVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN SITUATION

s it relates to revenue affairs, and sets g light the official records of resistance aw and violence and murders which have erized it. During the year five revenue have been killed in the South and tour- ounded. As to the general disposition sted by the people in a large section in uth toward the officers of the Govern- the Commissioner says they have been as if they were emissaries of a foreign stile nation, sent to impose and collect

Commissioner feels bound to say that it nly the robbers and outlaws who resist ack the Federal officers, but that those im to be among the best citizens some- ake part in the resistance, and

CONSTANTLY EXTEND SYMPATHY.

pport has even manifested itself among in State courts. The killing of revenue or Deputy Marshals excites little atten- nd seldom stirs the State officers to ac- The murderers go free from arrest, and enly shielded by the State authorities. contrary, if the revenue officers are at- when in the discharge of their duty, de- hemselves effectually, and kill any of armed assailants, whole counties rise the officers, and the entire machinery State Government is employed to punish cers. As instances to illustrate this mat- n. Raum cites the killing of Deputy- l Spriggs in North Carolina by

THE NOTED DESPERADO REDMOND,

aused no ripple on the surface of socie- contrasts this with the fact that the State of South Carolina was aroused and over the killing by revenue officers of a ho was trying to shoot them while in the ge of their duty.

Commissioner recommends that Congress aw making all participators in resisting e-officers guilty in case resistance results killing of an officer. He argues that s has the right, under its constitutional to levy and collect taxes, and to pass r the protection of the officers charged ecuting this power.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Representa- ct Tom Young, of Ohio, who has spent me with the President since he has been ys that the most pronounced stalwart icans will be thoroughly satisfied with thern portion of the President's mes- nless his private conversation is very dif- rom the sentiments he will express in cument.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER,

, being asked as to the advisability of York National Banks in attempting to tize silver after Jan. 1, said: "I ques- e advisability of their course, and time rhaps show their mistake." As to the d fight against the National Banks, said: "It will not amount to anything. nly be a windy fight. The anti-National ement is not strong enough to accom- ything materially to the disadvantage anks.

RESTORED TO RANK.

Judiciary Committee of the Senate has it for investigation the case of two who have been restored to their rank present Administration after having been the service for many years. These are s of Draper, an Assistant Surgeon in the d of Runkie, an army officer. Both of ere restored, after examination by the t, to their full rank and pay, and one , Runkle, has received, it is said, $23,000 y from the Paymaster-General. It is be- that the Judiciary Committee will report ession that the restoration of both of fficers was illegal, and that the act of the nt cannot be sustained.

THE WHEELER SURVEYS.

annual report of Lieut. Wheeler's sur- est of the 100th meridian, now going the press, is one of the most interest- made. Surveys have been made by nine parties over connected areas in all but States and Territories west of the eridian. The survey of this season em- areas in California, Colorado, Nevada, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and Wash- connecting intimately with those of for- ars, of which maps have been published n preparation. The detailed surveys of resting Lake Tahoe region and Washoe district, of which maps, on scales of one he mile and one inch to 15,000 feet, re- ely, are in course of construction, receive notice in this report, and, in the descrip- ing notes contained therein, the charac- he special survey of the Comstock Lode ted.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

e Supreme Court to-day argument was nced in the Credit Mobilier case.

A NOVEL CASE

he Civil-Rights bill has just been decided nia. Two negroes were indicted for the of a white boy. The venire for the jury tirely composed of white men. The nts demanded a venire of one-third ne- which was refused. The negroes were guilty. They sued out a writ of habeas from the United States Court, and the cided that a negro had a right to demand tried by his peers, and that, there- Judge Treadway, Circuit Judge, vio- he law of the United States in to amend a summons for a venire to be composed in part at least of , although there was no proof offered in ourt that white jurymen were at all ed or incompetent.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

astern Democratic Congressman has pre- resolution instructing the Potter Com- o investigate the cipher dispatches.

KANE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—In response to iry of Congressman-elect Sherwin, Coun- of Kane County, who intends to resign rkship March 1, as to how the vacancy can Attorney-General Edsall has informed t, if the vacancy exceeds one year, it be filled by a special election, and that interval between resignation and special , the County Board is authorized to ap- Clerk pro tem.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Nothing Done, So Far, to Punish the Augusta Assassins.

The Relatives of the Slain Man Anxious to Keep Up the Mystery.

Two Men Out of the Whole Sodom Jealous of the Good Name of the Place.

Remarkable Tragedy at North Edgefield, Tenn., Yesterday.

Two Men Beaten to Death with a Stick in the Hands of a Saloon-Keeper.

Crime of an Astonishingly Malignant Man in Kentucky.

THE ASSASSINATION AT AUGUSTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 26.—A special dispatch to the Quincy *Whig* gives the following particulars of the Augusta murder of Dr. Pierson, at Augusta, on Saturday night: The crime continues to be the absorbing theme of conversation among all classes of people here. Mr. Pierson was a man of eminent respectability in the community, and of high standing in his profession. He had been married twice, his second wife dying some time last spring. He left a family of three children, the oldest being a lady 25 to 30, and the youngest a boy of 10 years, who is a cripple. The other son is a young man, perhaps 20. These details of the family affairs are represented as probably having a bearing in solving the mystery of the murder, which proves to be one of the most remarkable and mysterious crimes in the history of this part of the State. It is remarked by those well acquainted with the family of Mr. Pierson that they have taken no measures to ferret out the criminal, which fact arouses peculiar comment. It is said by some that the near friends of the murdered take the affair with more coolness and self-possession than any other of the citizens of Augusta. When found, Dr. Pierson was alive, and was muttering in his delirium incoherent sentences, which have since been put together, and no doubt mean much concerning his death. On Saturday night an unknown man called for Dr. Pierson, and wanted him to go and see a patient a few miles north in the country. The physician remarked to his daughter that the man's actions were mysterious, and that he refused to tell his name. The doctor started on horseback, the man saying he would take a different route and be there before him. Dr. Pierson was found about a mile out by some young men in the road, his head badly crushed in several places, evidently with an iron bar, which was near the fence on the roadside. Shortly after being removed to Augusta he died. These are all of the actual circumstances that are known. A gentleman who arrived at Augusta from Plymouth Saturday says he met Dr. Pierson at a certain place on the road, and soon afterward was hailed by another man riding a gray horse, who inquired if he had met any one. Replying that he had spoken to Dr. Pierson, the man on the gray horse gave his animal the whip and rode rapidly in the direction which the Doctor had taken. It seems to be generally conceded that several persons had a hand in the affair, and that the murder was a plot of careful management and adroit perpetration. Local experts have been doing all they can to turn up the criminal, but, beyond finding a big batch of surmises, have accomplished little. One of the relatives of Dr. Pierson is reported to have said that it would not be best to have the murderer punished, and professes to have important papers which would throw some light on the matter, but refuses to make them public. This, however, is only street talk; but, coupled with the fact that no reward has been offered for the apprehension of the murderers, although the Doctor leaves a valuable estate and some money, leads to the belief that a domestic broil of large proportions has been silenced by the making away with the Doctor. This view is strengthened by the talk of Dr. Pierson when first discovered. The young men who found him both testify that he said while in the road, "Joe, take your hand off my whiskers!" "Don't kill me, and I'll give you up the will!" "Take the papers, if you want them, but let me go!" It is given as the explanation to this that Mrs. Pierson, who was quite well off when she married Dr. Pierson, willed to the crippled boy already mentioned $10,000 in cash, with a reservation that, in the event of his death, a portion of it was to go to other parties, her relatives. It is asserted that this will was in the possession of Dr. Pierson, and that it was to procure it that he was assaulted by an unknown man. In this connection, also, it is alleged that frequent quarrels have occurred between Dr. Pierson and the friends of his second wife about money matters. One of the witnesses testified that, on Saturday, the Doctor had high words with a man, a stranger in the place, and the talk was about this will giving the property to the boy. Another aspect of the murder is the woman-in-the-case theory. Only the slightest hints are given on this line of the investigation, being to the effect that Dr. Pierson was in the possession of information which would put some one in the Penitentiary should he be called upon to give it to the public; that, professionally, he was made aware of a crime which would involve several respectable people. Those who accept this as the theory of the murder are confident that it became necessary to put him out of the way to avoid a scandal which would shock the whole of Augusta, and result very seriously for all concerned. The Doctor's daughter testified that a man recently applied to her father, and that he refused to do what was asked of him for any consideration. Another story of similar purport is that Dr. Pierson was killed by a Plymouth man whose wife he attended recently. The woman died on Saturday last, and the man became possessed of the idea that the Doctor's malpractice was the cause of her death. The idea of revenge is strongly entertained by many people of Augusta. They do not think the assassination could have been for money, notwithstanding Dr. Pierson was known by several prominent citizens to have drawn $500 in cash from the bank a few days before. They rather believe that the man who did the deed was an entire stranger in Augusta, hired to come here and kill the Doctor, but that the one who instigated it lives in the near vicinity. The Magistrate before whom the inquest was held, and an attorney who has interested himself in the matter for the credit of the place, are following up the only actual clew to the murder, commencing with the bloody iron bar found near the scene of the tragedy, and tracing the movements of the man on the gray horse who followed Dr. Pierson. No one of the three or four persons who saw the man on the gray horse at different points on the road can describe him accurately. The man who visited the Doctor's house is unknown, and all with whom he is reported to have had trouble seem to have been strangers. Nevertheless, the Magistrate and the attorney believe they are on the right track, and hope to have the murderer in custody before the week is ended.

TWO MEN BEATEN TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26.—The most terrible tragedy that has occurred in Tennessee for many years took place this afternoon in Edgefield, situated across the river from Nashville. Patrick McAndrews, a machinist employed by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, after concluding work at noon, went to a saloon kept by Samuel Langham. Both customer and proprietor were laboring more or less under the influence of liquor, and a quarrel ensued. McAndrews threw a number of bottles and lumps of coal at various objects in the store, breaking out the glass in a door at the rear of the establishment. A pistol-shot was heard, and it is believed it was fired by Langham at McAndrews, as the bullet lodged near a door. Hearing the noise, Thomas McMillan, who was standing near the store, started to go to the scene of the difficulty. He was joined by Julius Keister, another machinist, employed in the shop with McAndrews. Keister picked up two rocks, and when he came near the store Langham appeared, and told Keister to throw the stones down and take McAndrews away. At the same time Langham told Keister he was a friend to him, and did not wish to harm him. Keister threw the missiles down, went into the store, and started to lead McAndrews out, when Langham, who had gone to the rear of the place, returned with a hickory stick, having an iron washer four inches wide and two inches thick. Coming stealthily behind the two men, Langham struck McAndrews a heavy blow on the head, knocking him down the steps. He then hit Keister, who staggered. Before the latter could recover from the blow, Langham struck him again, knocking him senseless at his feet. After striking him again several times, Langham proceeded to the spot where McAndrews lay, and inflicted several blows on him. Crossing in turn to McAndrews and Keister, Langham rained blows upon blows, fracturing the bones of the skull of each, and crushing in the right cheek of McAndrews. McMillan interposed, but Langham paid no attention to him. McAndrews died at 1 o'clock, and the death of Keister occurred a few minutes later. City-Marshal Loyd arrested Langham, who was committed to jail to await a preliminary trial. The affair created a great deal of excitement, and the murderer would have been lynched had he not been hurried away. Langham's mistress, a negress named Harriet Sandle, with whom he has lived for years, was arrested for alleged complicity in the crime and jailed. The jury in the case of McAndrews returned a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of Langham, whose action was unjustifiable. In the case of Keister the jury declined to express an opinion about the justifiability of the act. McAndrews came to Nashville from Louisville several weeks ago, since which time he has been working. Keister was formerly a resident of Bowling Green, Ky., and was regarded as a genial and honorable man. The bodies are lying in Comb's undertaking establishment. Langham is a desperate character, and has been mixed up in numerous difficulties. He shot a brakeman named Hyde two years ago, and stabbed a negro afterwards, producing wounds which resulted fatally.

Keister has a brother and sister in Cincinnati, and sisters in Baltimore. It was thought Langham would be mobbed to-night, but it was rumored that he had been removed to the Penitentiary for safety, and at midnight the city is quiet, and no fears of lynching are entertained.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 26.—Lyman K. Holmes, the Township Treasurer of Bloomingdale, Van Buren County, who claimed that he was robbed of $800 last spring, an account of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE at the time, was to-day arrested by Sheriff Gates, of this county, for the embezzlement of the sum mentioned, while R. M. Brown and R. K. Raylie were at the same time arrested as conspirators in the crime. A short time after the alleged taking of the $800 last spring Holmes came to Kalamazoo and offered Sheriff Gates a large reward if he would ferret out the robbers. His appearance at the time excited the suspicion of Gates, who communicated his suspicions to the officers of Bloomingdale, who at once put the case in his hands to work up. Evidence so positive and conclusive had accumulated through his efforts that the important arrests alluded to were made this morning. Their examination will be at Paw Paw, the county-seat of Van Buren County, in a day or two. Brown is the defeated Greenback candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in Van Buren County. He also is accused of horse-stealing.

MATRICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—William H. Langwitch, charged with killing his aged mother, was convicted of murder in the second degree to-day. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but convincing. Langwitch was a dissolute fellow, who lived with his mother. Both were addicted to drink. One night cries of murder were heard, but no attention was paid to them, they being of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood. Next morning the old woman was found dead on the floor, her neck broken, her skull crushed in, and her body covered with bruises. Langwitch claimed that she fell out of bed and received the injuries. At the inquest his little 4-year-old daughter said he jumped on and kicked her grandma, and then made her (the child) hold a candle while he wiped up the blood. Owing to her tender years she was not placed on the stand, but the other testimony was sufficient to convict.

MENASHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., Nov. 26.—Our city is infested with tramps, jail and State Prison birds; their presence has culminated in house-breaking and robbery. Last Sunday night Capt. S. B. Nelson was visited by burglars, who tramped through his house, relieving him of a fine watch and some loose change in his pocket. An overcoat near by was overlooked, which contained $170. Thence they visited the residence of A. N. Lincoln, confined their operations to the lower story, and were frightened away. They secured a valuable gold chain, and some articles of lesser value. Philo Hine had his house patrolled, it is supposed, by the same party. One or two hen-roosts were visited, and a farmer returning home was relieved of $26. An imbecile City Government says it ought to be stopped.

INCENDIARISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—The Opera-House at Petrolia, Pa., was fired by an incendiary about 9 o'clock to-night and totally destroyed, together with two adjoining houses. The citizens declare that they will lynch the villain if caught. About the same hour an attempt was made to burn East Brady, in Clarion County, a played-out oil town. Shavings saturated with petroleum were placed in Wiseman's jewelry store and set on fire, badly damaging that and one or two other buildings to which the flames communicated. Luckily, there was no wind, which enabled the firemen to control the fire before it did much damage. The citizens there are greatly excited.

CRIMINAL ABORTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 26.—Some months ago a Mrs. Sierlyn, of this city, died from the effects of an abortion, which had been produced by one Dr. Jacob Bertum. He was accused by the verdict of the Coroner's jury, arrested, and placed on trial in the Superior Court of this city on a charge of manslaughter, the first case of the kind on such a charge ever tried here. After one of the most notable criminal trials, lasting about a week, ever known here, the jury to-day rendered a verdict of guilty. This case and its results will teach medical men and others a valuable lesson. He probably will be sentenced next Saturday.

SHE-WOLF.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—A woman named Frances Bournashi was arrested in Sauk Centre and brought here to-night by a detective from Cleveland, for obtaining sums of money under false pretenses from various Cleveland parties. A large sufferer is Cashier Embar, of Cleveland, whom she swindled out of $20,000 by representing herself as heir to a large property in Germany, and inducing him to advance her money. Letters found on her person indicate that she victimized several other persons. It appears she induced Embar to start for Germany to look after her property, and absconded with the money, first going to St. Joseph, Mo., and then to Sauk Centre, where she was investing in farms, etc.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—The second trial of Russ Wheeler for killing Theodore B. Henderer, in June last, was called in the Municipal Court to-day, for which it was set down, but, as the term of Court will end this week, and Thanksgiving-Day intervenes, it was thought the trial could not be completed, and it was set for two weeks from to-day and postponed till that time. Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, has been engaged to assist in the defense.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 26.—The United States Grand Jury returned to court this morning four indictments in the Indian cases. They will not be made public until the parties indicted are arrested and required to give bail. The indictments were long ones, and undoubtedly contained numerous counts. The jury retired for further business, and will probably be out a week longer.

Judge L. E. West was sworn in as Assistant United States Attorney. His appointment was made by the Attorney-General by telegraph. There was too much work for one man.

GENERAL SYMPATHY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 26.—After an examination lasting several days, the Rev. D. L. Murray, of Saline, in this county, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was to-day bound over to the Circuit Court for trial on a charge of lascivious cohabitation with Miss Minnie Johnson. The latter is a young lady 20 years old, who followed him from York State to Saline, and has resided in his family. Murray claims blackmail, and the people of Saline generally sympathize with him.

INCENDIARISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 26.—Incendiaries fired the house of Mrs. Carson, of Chicago, situated on River street, last night, damaging it considerably before the Fire Department could extinguish it. Loss about $300. No insurance.

No less than five fires have been set in that neighborhood within the past three weeks, kerosene being freely used.

ALLINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 26.—G. W. Allington a discharged Union Pacific employe, last evening shot M. Kane, his former section boss, through the lungs, at Big Springs Station, and also dangerously wounded a bystander, Thomas Scott. Allington succeeded in escaping.

DEATH OF A VICTIM.

SIDNEY, Neb., Nov. 26.—Nick Bradford, the ranchman shot by George W. McFadden, near Camp Clark, Saturday, died last night. A rifle-ball passed through his bowels. McFadden is in jail here.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—J. H. Snow, First Mate of the bark D. C. Whitmore, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for the murder of Charles Elwood, Second Mate of the vessel.

THE RAILROADS.

HOW TO STEAL A RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Nov. 26.—The Paris & Danville Railroad was put into the hands of a Receiver two or three years ago. Since then, periodically, there has been a fight for the control of the road by rival lines, particularly the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, formerly Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the Wabash Railways. A decree was issued from the United States Circuit Court, Judge Treat presiding, ordering the road and its franchises to be sold Sept. 4 last. The sale, however, actually took place Oct. 23 last. Judge Treat's clerk, John A. Jones, acting as Master, sold the concern to Charles Ridgley, of Springfield, for $301,000. The rule of the Court allows thirty days in which to file exceptions to a decree of sale, and as that limit expired Saturday, but at a late hour in the evening Charles B. Wick, of the firm of Wick, Ridgway & Co., New York, appeared and filed with the Clerk a bill of exceptions to the sale. It recites: 1. A general objection to confirmation of sale to said Ridgley. 2. They are the owners of 459 of the bonds secured by the mortgage being foreclosed, together with the coupons due since January, 1873, or the holders of one-fifth of the entire issue. 3. The price bid for the property is excessively and inadequately low, and far below the actual value of the road. 4. After deducting the Receiver's debts and supply-claims, the price to be paid by Ridgley would only be about $40 to a $1,000 bond. 5. The iron rails are worth more than that sum. 6. The coal lands and improvements cost more than Ridgley's bid. The Special Masters, Thornton and Eads, appraised the road and its franchises at $850,000, and no exception was ever taken to that estimate. But the true reason assigned by these exceptants is as follows: "Said property was bid off by Charles Ridgley, who is now a Director in the Wabash Company; that such purchase was made by him in secret trust for Solon Humphrey, A. L. Hopkins, Morris K. Jesup, and other Directors of the Wabash Railway, and that such corporation has already substantially agreed to buy or lease such property at a capitalization of $600,000, or twice the said bid."

Other matters are therein set forth, all tending to show how a railroad could be stolen. It is alleged by Wick that he and his associates contracted with one "W. B. Cutting, a rich man," to bid the road up to $400,000, but "on the day of sale Cutting, without any notice to these acceptants, and most unexpectedly to them, bid only $300,000, and then stopped." Wick believes Cutting was tampered with by the Wabash people.

The attorneys to-day, by mutual agreement, fixed upon Dec. 18 as the day when argument would be made on the honesty and justice of the sale to Charles Ridgley. There were present Judge Whitehead, representing Wicks, Rigdway & Co., of New York, exceptants, Judge Gallagher, of Decatur, representing Receiver Eads, Judge Henry, of Shelbyville, representing the stockholders, Joseph B. Mann, of Danville, representing the Danville Banking & Trust Company, holders of $867,000 of Paris & Danville bonds and coupons, and Haygreen & Litter, representing Charles Ridgley, the purchaser. The advanced date fixed for hearing this highly-important case is evidence of its legal importance. The road was projected as a purely local Illinois road, and its proposed diverson to a foreign and unprofitable use will be contested by the stockholders at every step. One noticeable feature, however, of the proceedings to-day, was the absence of John C. Short, of Danville; Hiram Sandford, of Paris; and Egbert Callaghan, of Robinson, the men who built the Paris & Danville Railroad with private subscriptions and proclaimed it a feeder to Chicago. It is a North and South road, and never would have gone a mile south of Vermilion County if it had been known its projectors were only agents of the Wabash Railway. John C. Short, its President, has left the country, but Hiram Sandford and Egbert Callaghan still live on its line, and they ought to let Judge Treat know what was the intention of the Paris & Danville charter obtained by the late Senator Tincher after a hard fight. James A. Eads was appointed Receiver Aug. 11, 1875. Since then he has, by order of the Court, issued $200,000 in certificates to apply on construction and operating expenses. At the same time he was appointed Receiver of the road he was also appointed Receiver of Hiram Sandford & Co., who were the Construction Company of the road. This latter Company was made up of nine of the wealthiest citizens residing on the line of the road. Of this Construction Company, all equally liable for its debts, Hiram Sandford alone returned any assets to Receiver Eads, nor has he forced any one of them to do so. John C. Short, of Danville, the President of the Company, never even deigned to make a report. The question may arise, Is not Eads liable on his bond of $75,000 for his open and confessed failure to collect from all the members of the firm as he did from Sandford? There are two other important legal points to be passed upon in this case. First, Sandford & Co., since the appointment of Eads, have gone into bankruptcy. Now, can a man who makes a voluntary assignment of all his estate and personal effects claim the benefit of the Bankrupt act, he having dispossessed himself of his property; second, will the court in bankruptcy, which is the District Court, entertain jurisdiction or adjudicate upon a case which is by an act of the parties on both sides, and by an order of Court, pending in the United States Circuit Court, involving the same parties and the same subject matter? These points are made and telegraphed because the possession of the Paris & Danville Railroad is now being hardly contested, and as evidence that whoever gets it gets also an interminable lawsuit, which will rival the Circumlocution Office.

THE NEW WABASH ROAD TO CHICAGO.

There can be no longer any doubt that the Wabash Railroad really means to come into this city. The negotiations and arrangements for carrying out this project have nearly all been consummated, and it is asserted that the new line will be in operation early next spring. Col. F. E. Hinckley, formerly President and principal owner of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, confirms the report that this line has been acquired by the Wabash. The latter will pay for it by an issue of 5 per cent bonds at the rate of $14,000 per mile; in all about $1,040,000. That portion of this road between Bement, Ill., and Strawn, Ill., will be used as a part of the new line to Chicago. From Strawn to Thornton the partially constructed track of the Decatur & State Line Railroad will be completed and used. From this to the city limits use will be made of the Chicago & Southern Railroad which it is reported has been purchased by the Wabash from the Grand Trunk. From this point the new line will come into the city over the Chicago & Northwestern, with which Company arrangements are said to have been perfected. From this it will be seen that only a small amount of work is necessary to be done to make the new line an accomplished fact. The Wabash Road from St. Louis to Chicago will be 127 miles in length, which is twenty miles longer than the Chicago & Alton between the two points. The main reason that the Wabash has decided to come into this city is to give the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern another direct outlet to Chicago in place of the Alton, which is used by this road at present. The Missouri Pacific will by this means also secure a direct outlet to Chicago. Yet too much must not be expected from this new road as far as the interests of Chicago are concerned. The Wabash is virtually a Toledo road, and it will therefore divert all the business it can to that point, and only take such business to Chicago as it is compelled to. It evidently means to compete with the Chicago & Alton as much as possible for the business from this city to Missouri River points, but take all the business from the Missouri River points and St. Louis to Toledo.

It is also announced that the Wabash Road has arranged to make a new connection with the Grand Trunk. To do this the Toledo and Ann Arbor Roads will be used. By such an arrangement the Grand Trunk secures at once a connection with the Southwest and also to Chicago by the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern, Eel River, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads.

GOULD'S SCHEMES.

Great efforts are just now being made by Jay Gould to bull the Union Pacific stock by spreading rumors of immense schemes that will continue the Union Pacific in the sole possession of all the traffic to the Pacific coast, whereby the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other rival lines will be prevented from ever forming a through line to California. Among the latest of these rumors are that Mr. Gould has secured the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and also that he is about to purchase or obtain control of the Central Pacific Railroad. Both these rumors are so intensely absurd and sensational that the true reason for spreading them can readily be seen by any one not entirely devoid of common sense. It has been known for the last six months that Jay Gould is pinched, having suffered great losses in stock speculations. During the last few months Gould has been forced to let go of the Denver & Rio Grande and allow it to be gobbled up by his most powerful rival,—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The Kansas Pacific Railroad is also gradually slipping out of his hands. Then it is confidently asserted that he has lost control of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, and that he will be forced out of the Directory of these roads at the next annual election. Mr. Gould is known to have unloaded lately large amounts of Union Pacific stock, and to keep up its value the rumors of new combinations and accessions are spread broadcast by his friends, conspicuous among whom are Messrs. Sidney Dillon, S. H. H. Clark, and E. P. Vining, of the Union Pacific Road. Mr. Gould evidently means to sell a large amount of Union Pacific stock at high figures, then force the stock down again, and buy it back at the lowest prices, thereby hoping to retrieve his fortunes. To purchase the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern would take more money than he and his friends would be able to command, let alone his reported scheme of securing control of the Southern Pacific, by far the wealthiest railroad corporation in the country. The idea that the owners of the Southern Pacific, which extends all through the Pacific States, would sell out to Gould, and allow their property to be run by the Union Pacific managers, is so preposterous that no one can believe such a thing possible for one moment.

RAILROAD CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—In the United States Court to-day orders were entered in the following railroad cases:

Henry W. Smithers vs. The Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company et al.; dismissed without prejudice.

The Union Trust Company of New York vs. Same; leave granted to the East St. Louis & Carondolet Railroad to file its bill of interpleader, and Receiver ruled to show cause why the prayer of said bill should not be granted.

Philo C. Calhoun and George Oodyke vs. The St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad Company; leave granted Henry Veeke to file a bill of interpleader, and the same order.

In the matter of the petition of the Bank of Montreal and others for the removal of J. D. Herkimer, Receiver of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, on motion of the petitioners, the Court appointed James Jones, of Springfield, and Aden Knapp, of Olney, Commissioners to take testimony.

ATLANTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—The Convention of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, in session here, have reduced passenger rates from Chicago to Brunswick, Ga. The Southern Railroad and Steamship Association, which is holding a session in the breakfast-room of the Kimball House, has the largest attendance ever known here. Representatives of railroads in the East and West are present. Freight rates have been reduced from all points West to the South. Other reductions are still under consideration. The Green Line also met and adjusted their rates.

PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Nothing is known at the Central Pacific Railroad Company's headquarters of the reported consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, under the Presidency of Sidney Dillon, and it is represented that the story has been probably gotten up in the interest of speculators in railroad stock.

ITEMS.

The commercial excursion to Mexico from this city, which was to have started Dec. 2, has been postponed, and will not leave until about Jan. 1, 1879.

The Grand Trunk Railway has rented for five years the office at the southeast corner of Washington and Clark streets, and will shortly remove its freight and passenger office, which are now under the Tremont House, to this place. This is a very convenient location, and cannot but prove beneficial to the interests of this Company.

A large meeting of citizens, which was held Wednesday last at Yankton, D. T., to take action upon the proposition to lend substantial aid to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, pointing towards Yankton, resulted in a resolution to organize the Yankton & Milwaukee Railroad Company. This Company will cooperate with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and build from Canton to Yankton, a distance of fifty miles. This would make Yankton the Missouri River terminus of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

CUNNINGHAM'S WHISKY.

Whiting Trying to Beecherize the Prosecution at Peoria by Stringing Out the Trial—Jokes About the Whisky on the Street.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 26.—In the Cunningham whisky trial the entire day was taken up in cross-examining Ben Todd on minor points and uninteresting details. Nothing new was developed. The defense are evidently trying to scare away any one else who may want to give the bottom facts by the rigid manner in which they are hauling Todd over the coals. Thus far he stands the crucifixion with Christian fortitude and heroic resolution. The Ring are much depressed, and are scouring the country to try and get witnesses to contradict Todd on some of the smaller points. It turns out to-day that McDermott, the man with whom Todd had the disturbance last night, had just received a commission as Gauger and then deliberately threw himself in Todd's way. He refused to appear against Todd to-day, and the case was dismissed. Public opinion is very much against the Ring, and their efforts to get out of the muddle provoke universal laughter. Whiting seems to have an idea that, by keeping Todd on the stand a number of days, he is in some way demonstrating to the public that he is using up Todd and establishing his own and Knowles' character. It is fair to his counsel to assume that this is Whiting's doings, as the counsel are too intelligent lawyers to think that there is any real honest benefit to be derived from the tiresome repetition of the same questions time after time, and petty struggling to make apparent contradictions in little unimportant points. Besides, Whiting makes his boast that he is keeping Todd on the stand so many days, evidently believing that the importance of a cross-examination lies in its bulk. But Todd comes up smiling every morning. He seems ready to "visit" with them as long as they feel as if they are getting any fun out of it. As the mill is getting to run extremely thin, the chances are they will "lay down" before Todd is half worn out. Ela lies comfortably back in his chair, smokes innumerable cigars, enters objections, notifies them occasionally that, as they are running the cross-examination for local and political purposes with which he has no concern, he shall therefore ask the Court to exclude the bulk of their cross-examination on the trial as having no bearing in the case, and to compel them to pay the expense of it. It is now a standing joke on the streets, and a regular salutation "Did you get any of the Cunningham whisky?" The proceedings are now being held in the Court-House, and attract a crowd of listeners.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS KELLOGG'S HARP.

During the performance of "Mignon," on Saturday evening last, Miss Kellogg was made the recipient of one of the most elegant tributes ever presented to an artist in Chicago. It was in the form of a harp, six and a half feet in hight, composed of the choicest flowers, with the inscription "Kellogg" in red carnations upon a background of white carnations at the base of the harp. Accompanying the gift was the following note:

MISS KELLOGG: Our own prima donna. A tribute to your rare talent as an artist and an expression of our high esteem for you as a woman. Your friends, Emery A. Storrs, Leonard Swett, J. W. Doane, Herbert Ayer, Henry C. Clement, George M. Pullman, Carl Wolfsohn, Florence Ziegfeld, Emil Liebling, James Gill, E. G. Newell, Henry G. Gaylord, A. S. Lowenthal, M. Rosenfeld, James M. Sleeper, C. S. Temple, A. F. Bigelow, W. J. Johnston, A. Strauss, S. Rosenbaum, and N. L. Young.

The design of this elegant tribute was chosen by Mrs. James Sleeper, No. 230 North LaSalle street, who had the entire arrangement in her own hands. It was a well-deserved testimonial, and will be a pleasant souvenir to Miss Kellogg of her very successful Chicago season.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Western Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following patents issued to Western inventors for the week ending to-day:

ILLINOIS.

T. B. Jeffery, Chicago, ticket printing-presses.
J. D. Lettelier, Chicago, clamps for scroll-saws.
Ole Pederson, Joliet, screw-cutting dies.
J. A. Smith, Wenona, plows.
C. Young, Chicago, crocheting machine.
William R. Axe, Rockton, paint mills.
D. S. Dyson, Bloomington, tools.
H. H. Huntley, Quincy, casting stove-leg attachments.
J. T. Parks, Effingham, nut-locks.
W. M. Ryan, Moline, post-hole diggers, etc.
Smith, Matson & Martin, Utica, toe-weights for horses.
John Bryan, Canton, bottle-stopper fasteners.
John Cook, Kirkwood, wind-engines.
P. Hein, Rock Island, car platforms.
A. A. Miller, Smithton, harvester-rakes.
William Smith, Carmi, thill-supporters.
E. Kimball, Chicago, school-desks.

WISCONSIN.

G. W. Staver, Munroe, cultivators.
W. H. Elmer, Berlin, water-wheels.

MICHIGAN.

A. Goodyear, Albion, plows.
D. K. Allington, East Saginaw, saw-filing machine.
H. H. Norrington, West Bay City, perforating-stamps.
G. B. Richards, Prairieville, churn, etc.

IOWA.

James Cantelo, Cedar Rapids, swing-pipes for water-tanks.
Nelson Smith, Vinton, weather-strips.

INDIANA.

Fudge, Holmes & McDonald, Niles Township, plows.
Nisbit & Vint, Cynthianna, grain-shelters.
E. B. Kinckle, Fort Wayne, gauge-cocks.
L. Long, Evansville, forming horse-collars.
D. S. French, Delphi, hog-cholera compound.
Peter Lane, Elwood, fences.
S. S. Smick, Fort Wayne, grave-shield, etc.
D. C. Walling, Kendallville, wind-engines.
J. H. Woodgate, Waveland, corn-planters.

RIOT-MONEY.

Ought a Railroad to Receive Pay for the Transportation of Troops to Maintain Its Own Rights?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—One of the exciting questions to come up for consideration by the next General Assembly will be the one of pay for transporting troops used to quell the July, 1877, riots. The bills of the several roads engaged in this transportation, except the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, are now in the hands of their respective attorneys and will be prosecuted for payment. The Wabash claim is something over $2,000, and the total amount will reach $11,000. From one of these attorneys your correspondent learns that the Adjutant-General and Governor will submit the claims without recommendation, except as to indorsing the number of troops and miles transported as correct. Having no former experience with such claims, it is quite certain that many legislators will object to pay one dollar out of the Treasury for railways transporting troops to protect their own property. On the other hand, the railways will maintain that it is the general public—the State—which is always and altogether interested in keeping open lines of travel. Demagogery will also have something to do with the discussion of the question in the General Assembly. The amount is small to-day, but, if paid, will establish a precedent for future heavy drafts on the Treasury. A prominent member-elect said the other day (to a railroad man who refused him a pass for his wife) that he would fight the appropriation of a single dollar for this service. This year sectional disturbances (at East St. Louis, Pittsfield, LaSalle, and Braidwood) have required the State troops to be instantly transported.

COMPROMISE.

The Great Cincinnati Scandal Hushed Up by Payment to the Wronged Woman of $3,850—Outlines of the Original Case.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—The famous Titus-Dickey scandal case was settled by compromise at Hamilton this afternoon. Nothing that ever occurred in Miami Valley has caused more sorrow and bitterness of feeling to a great number of people than this case. Titus, the son of a wealthy paper-manufacturer, was married some time ago to an heiress of Indiana. Not long after his marriage two suits were brought against him by Miss Dickey, who had for years been a noted belle in Cincinnati and Middletown society. One of the suits was for bastardy, and the other for breach of promise. The latter was tried last spring, and resulted in a verdict of $6,000 for the plaintiff. Immediately young Titus went into bankruptcy to avoid payment of the judgment, and Miss Dickey was unable to collect the money. A second suit was to have begun to-day. When it was called, however, the announcement was made that a compromise had been reached, Miss Dickey agreeing to accept $3,850 and withdraw all suits and claims. The complications growing out of this suit have been endless. The cause of each of the principals was taken up by a wide circle of influential friends, and criminations and estrangements followed. The sensational features of the case were enlarged upon by newspapers and afterwards published in book form. The announcement of an end to the whole business was received with great satisfaction.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Nov. 26.—James Judge, a stranger hailing from Winnipeg, Minn., made a determined attempt to kill himself here this afternoon, cutting his throat from ear to ear with a case-knife. He cannot live. Cause unknown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Nov. 26.—This community were very much surprised Sunday morning to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. T. J. Anderson the night before, as it was the first intimation that they had of her being very sick. The cause of death is said to be dropsy. Last night about midnight the watchers with the body were startled to hear the report of a pistol in the room below. When they went and found the door locked and heard some one moaning they burst open the door, and found Maj. T. J. Anderson, the husband of the lady, had committed suicide by shooting himself twice in the head, both balls entering on the right side just above the ear and within a half inch of each other. He died at about 2 a. m. The Major was a large property-owner here, and he and his wife were among the older settlers of the place, and highly respected.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—Herbert J. Ullmann has been commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F, First Regiment, vice Black promoted, and Charles A. Van Schaack Second Lieutenant, vice Ullmann, promoted.

WILL DISSOLVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *World* says Shook & Palmer have decided to dissolve partnership. The former is reported to have been appointed a Police Commissioner.

A SPEEDY TRIAL.

It Cannot Be Had in the Federal Courts.

Men Who Spend a Year in Jail Before Arraignment.

The right to a "speedy trial," which is supposed to be granted by law to every criminal, and which is one of the boasted privileges alleged to flow from our republican institutions, is a very pretty sounding phrase, theoretically and of itself, but in actual practice has come to be looked upon as more or less of a nullity. A fair sample of "the law's delay" may be had by a glance at the criminal business of the Federal Courts. A petty offender is arrested, say for counterfeiting, or gutting mail-bags, or selling liquor on the sly, without a license. He is yanked up before Hoyne, held to await the action of the next Grand Jury, finds it impossible to give bail, and is taken over the river, where he does await the action of the Grand Jury, and generally awaits it a long time, too. In fact, he may wait around until he has served out the time which a verdict of guilty for his offense would have entitled him to. If the period of incarceration is less, he is "allowed" so much on his sentence. If it should happen to be equal, his sentence is practically nullified. But this, of course, is on the supposition that he is guilty, and that the petit jury so finds him. It is quite possible, however, to imagine a case in which the innocent might drag out his time in jail, waiting for a Grand Jury to pass on his case and an opportunity to be tried. Then, if finally acquitted, he can grin and bear it with the resignation of a martyr and the consciousness, for him, that there is no drawback check, as it were, no allowance, no recourse, no anything. This is an extreme case, to be sure, but the principle of the thing holds good and demands a reform in the method of criminal proceedings which shall make the "speedy trial" no hollow mockery, no windy promise, but an actual guarantee of a not distant reality. And

THE FIRST STEP IN THE WAY OF REFORM

can only come from a more frequent calling of a Federal Grand Jury. At present this matter of calling juries rests wholly within the discretion of the Court, Sec. 810 of the Revised Statutes laying down the law as to the summoning of Grand Jurors after the following fashion:

> The Grand Jury shall be summoned to attend any Circuit or District Court unless one of the Judges of such Circuit Court, or the Judge of such district, in his own discretion, or upon a notification by the District Attorney, that such jury will be needed, orders a venire to issue therefor. And either of the said Courts may in turn order a Grand Jury to be summoned at such time, and to serve such time, as it may direct, whenever in its judgment it may be proper to do so. But nothing herein shall operate to extend beyond the time permitted by law the imprisonment before indictment found of a person accused of a crime or offense, or the time during which a person so accused may be held under recognizance before indictment found.

The last Federal Grand Jury was the first called within a year.

ON THE 23D OF JANUARY

last a man by the name of

CHARLES A NAMUTH

was arrested for stealing letters. He was accorded a preliminary hearing before Hoyne, was held in bail which he could not furnish, and of course went to jail. He has been there ever since, and has a prospect of remaining there until some time in January or February, when the petit jury in the District Court will begin to grind out criminal cases at the rate of one or more a day. The late Grand Jury returned an indictment against him Oct. 15, but, for all that, it will have been a year from his arrest before he gets the "speedy trial" granted by law. The penalty of being unable to get bail, it will be seen, is sometimes not to be lightly considered; and it is equally outrageous that, where one does get bail, one must wait months and months to know one's fate at the Grand Jury's hands, and months and months thereafter, in case of indictment, for his trial.

The case of Namuth is a peculiarly marked one, but there are others which a TRIBUNE reporter also looked up yesterday and which are likewise

BEAUTIFUL COMMENTARIES

on a system of things which allows these criminal cases to drag on month after month during which men are either deprived of their personal liberty or put on a sort of anxious-seat, while a case involving the right and title to an interest in a patent fly-trap may exhaust the windy eloquence of two or three high-priced lawyers and the time and patience of the Court. Edward J. Lee, a notorious counterfeiter, a "coney" man who would die of moral suffocation if he couldn't, when free, turn out counterfeit nickels by the hundred, was arrested March 20, 1878, and has been in jail ever since. He, too, was indicted Oct. 15, but won't be tried before January. By that time some or all of the witnesses against him may have moved away, died, or otherwise disappeared, or some may have very treacherous memories, and nothing may be left on which to send him up except, perhaps, his notorious wickedness in this particular line of deviltry. In his case, delay will be advantageous to him, and correspondingly disadvantageous to the Government. In the case of the man who doesn't crave delay, the inexcusable waiting for a trial is particularly exasperating. Quigg and Hartman, who were arrested for passing counterfeit money March 20, 1878, are out on bail, were duly indicted by the last Grand Jury, and will have to wait for a trial until January. John Flynn, another counterfeiter, has been in jail since June 6, and has just been indicted. Of the other indicted, Daniel Cahoon and James Kellaher, two boys who broke into the Aurora Post-Office, have been languishing in Kern's Hotel since Aug. 24; Charles Watson, a counterfeiter, since Aug. 27; and Mary Ann Watson, same offense, has been out on bail since that date. Hugh Cooper, for stealing mail-matter from the mail-bags, has been out on bail since June 20; Ferdinand H. Blaedel, of Eagle Lake, for opening letters, since April 30; Elizabeth Smith, of Elgin, for depositing obscene matter in the mails, since Aug. 30; George C. King, for passing a counterfeit National-bank note, since May 11; Henry Bell, for having same with intent to pass, since April 9; Julian P. Kelly, passing counterfeit money, since July 15; Robert Buchanan, for counterfeiting, since Jan. 3; Michael McGurn, for violation of Internal-Revenue laws, since Dec. 15, 1877; John McGrath, same offense, since Dec. 13, 1877; Peter Maloney, same, since Oct. 12, 1877; Michael Donaghue, same, since June 25, 1878; Waldo Brewster, same, since Sept. 13, when he was arrested after an extended "skip"; John Merton and Henry Weber, of Earlville, passing counterfeit money, since Aug. 9; Walter S. Tinett, counterfeiting, since Jan. 9; William Schulz, using the mails in a scheme to defraud, since Sept. 5.

The late Grand Jury found

"NO BILLS"

in four cases: Richard, Frederick, and Lucius Bailey, of Neponset, for counterfeiting, out on bail since June 6; Christian Hiebenthal, same, since Nov. 29, 1877; Frederick Graves, same, since Aug. 8, 1878; and Christian Riedel, same, since Feb. 9. Several cases were taken before the Grand Jury that never went through the preliminary passage of the Commissioner's office, including a number of pension cases, in all of which indictments were returned. A number of cases, also, came within the judicial cognizance on information of the District-Attorney, and were settled by the payment of judgment for fine and costs,—the easiest and best way of disposing of cases that are too trifling for Grand Jury investigation. There are still a number of these cases, "on information," which are yet to be heard, including George Harrison, repeater at the last election, and several small internal-revenue peculators.

But with even this left by way of filing informations, it will be seen that the number of fellows who have had to linger in jail for many months, or who have gone around on bail for a considerable period,—more in some cases, probably, than their sentences, if convicted, will ever amount to,—is very large. Judge Blodgett, it is understood, has lately declared himself as of the opinion that juries should be called at least twice a year. Judge Bangs and Commissioner Hoyne are of the same opinion, and there is little, if any, reason why the era of reform shouldn't set in. About the only objection urged against the summoning of a Grand Jury at least twice a year is in the matter of expense. The mileage will amount to something, of course, but, as each jury will only need to remain in session about half the usual length of time, or even less, the expense in the matter of jurors' fees will probably not be as great as now, and the saving to the taxpayers in the cost of feeding the prisoners will tend to counterbalance the expense for mileage. Add to all this the fact that summoning a Grand Jury twice a year will expedite business, clear up the decks generally, and guarantee to the accused the "speedy trial" which is now practically denied them, and there seems to be no real, solid objection against the carrying out of such a needed reform.

REDMOND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26.—Extravagantly sensational dispatches sent to various newspapers by correspondents in regard to the reported arrest of T. J. Redmond, Jr., whose recent disappearance caused much justly unfavorable comment, were false. Redmond has not been arrested, and will likely not be taken in custody, as there is no law to punish him. He refuses to settle with his creditors, who can do nothing at present. Your correspondent to-day interviewed Redmond, who expressed sincere regret that he had acted as he did, and said he would remain in Nashville.

It Is Abominable!

to go through life with "snags" in the mouth. Abominable not more to the sufferer than his friends. Buy Sozodont and cleanse the teeth which remain, or, better still, use it now and save your teeth. Sozodont is economical.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Great Reduction IN Dress Goods.

We have marked down our entire stock of *Novelties* in *Medium* and *Low-Priced Dress Goods*, and now offer them at prices which render them especially attractive.

Novelties.

48-inch Silk and Wool Mixture - - - $3.00, from $4.25
48-inch Camel's Hair Mixture, all wool - $1.75, from $2.75
48-inch Camel's Hair Novelties, all wool, $1.50, from $2.50
44-inch Novelty Mixture $1, from $1.50
24-inch Corduroy Velour $1.75, " $2.75
24-inch Brocade Velour $1.50, " $2.50
24-inch Mosaique Velour $1.25, " $2.25

Low Priced Dress Goods.

44-inch Sylna Suitings - 50c, from 90c
48-inch All-Wool Gray and Brown Mixture - 50c, from 85c
27-inch All-Wool Ottoman Cloth - - - - 40c, from 65c
27-inch All-Wool Camel's Hair - - - - 35c, from 60c

We have also marked down four lots of 24-inch Novelties to 35c, cheap at 50c.

State and Washington-sts.

CLOAKS.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison & Peoria-sts.

CLOAKS!

250 Heavy Circulars, in all colors, at $3.00; a rare bargain.

Heavy Rough Beaver Cloaks, $4.

Heavy Plain Beaver Cloaks, trimmed with fringe and buttons, $5.00.

Extra Heavy Matelasse and Diagonal Cloaks, trimmed in silk and fringe, $5.75.

Pin Check Beaver Cloaks, richly trimmed with Gros Grain Silk and Fringe, $6.50; cheap at $9.00.

An All-Wool Esquimaux Beaver Cloak, trimmed with French Band Trimming, $7.50; worth $12.00.

Heavy Mattelasse Cloaks, richly trimmed, in three styles, at $10.00; usual price $15.00.

500 Plain Beaver, Diagonal, Mattelasse, and Chinchilla Cloaks from $12.00 to $30.00; the handsomest and best value in this city.

A full line of Misses' and Children's Cloaks, in five different qualities, ranging in price from $3.00 to $12.00 each.

Our Cloaks are all finished by journeymen Tailors, and we will guarantee a perfect-fitting garment in every instance.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at Our North Side Store, North Clark and Erie-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Deleware, Lackawanna & Western 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Principal payable in 1907.

This Is a Prime Security.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

WINES.

WINES Warranted PURE! Port, Sherry, Catawba, Angelica, 50c per bottle; Sultana, 40c; at the EAGLE Wholesale Liquor Depot, 159 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

For Thanksgiving & Christmas

Cranberries in Drums for Family Use, Containing One Bushel, Finest in the World. Michigan White Peachblow Potatoes, in any quantity. NEWHALL & POWERS, 132 South Water-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MANIOCA.

MANIOCA

Makes delicious Puddings, Jellies, and Griddle-Cakes. Very economical. One package makes pudding for two dozen persons. Price 25 cents. Get a package from your Grocer. MANIOCA CO., 45 and 47 Park-place, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Fluctuations in Gold and Government Bonds.

New York Loans to Chicago Packers—The Granger Stocks Going Up.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with a Fair Volume of Trading—Hogs Lower.

Provisions Easier—Wheat and Corn Lower—Barley Irregular—Stocks of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

Gold opened at 100⅛ in New York, sold at 100¼, and closed at 100¼. In Chicago the rate was 100 @100⅛. The attitude of the President toward silver is said by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* to be such that there will be no recommendation in the message looking to any change in the position of the silver dollar even by limiting the coinage, and that the idea of the President will be to let the question alone for the present, since all that can be coined under the law in two years will not exceed the amount that can be floated in connection with gold. The feeling of the Administration in regard to the action of the banks toward the silver dollar is said to be that it was altogether inexpedient, looking to their own interests before Congress, and wholly unnecessary for the present, since there would not be enough silver in circulation for a long time to come to clog the operations of the banks.

The Government-bond market was active and firm. The 5-20s of 1865 have been marked up to 103⅝; the 10-40s declined ⅛, to 107⅝; the new 4½s advanced ¼, to 105. Transactions are mainly in the new 4s.

In foreign exchange, sight sterling was weaker. Posted rates were 482 for sixty days and 486½ for sight bills. Actual rates were 481 and 485½. Sixty-day sterling grain bills were 478⅛, and French grain bills advanced to 525. Paris exchange was 524⅜ and 521¼; commercial, 526⅜. Antwerp, 525 and 521¼; commercial, 527¼. Reichsmark, 94 and 94⅜; commercial, 93⅛. Guilders on Holland, 39⅝ bid, 40¼ asked; commercial, 39⅜. The supply of bills in the Chicago market on grain and provision shipments was only moderate.

Consols fluctuated ⅛, opening at 96, advancing to 96⅛, and closing at 96 1-16.

The Chicago banks had a fair miscellaneous demand for loans, but those institutions not extensively patronized by Board-of-Trade operators and packers have still a surplus of loanable funds. Rates are 6@10 per cent.

New York exchange opened at par, and sold down to 25c and 50c per $1,000 discount. The currency orders were not greater than usual, and the break in the market was due to large sales of exchange by Chicago parties who had borrowed money in New York. But it was denied that these loans had any connection, immediate or remote, with the wheat deal on the Board of Trade.

Bank clearings were $3,200,000.

The Chicago banks have adopted a new schedule of rates of exchange to take effect Dec. 1.

On single items of small amounts a nominal charge of not less than 25 cents will be made.

The schedule rates are not intended to apply to bank drafts on New York, Boston, and Philadelphia deposited in the regular course of business by customers who are ordinarily buyers of exchange.

Parties who are uniformly large buyers or sellers of exchange can make periodical or season contracts with the banks where they deposit for purchase or sale of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia demand exchange at one-half the schedule rates.

Items deposited for collection will be credited when returns are received, less 1-10 of 1 per cent over the actual cost of collecting, and the minimum charge shall be 25 cents on each item.

The detailed schedule of rates prepared by the banks is too long for insertion here. For the principal points the new rates will be:

	Sight	Sight with exchange	Demand	Demand with exchange
San Francisco			1¼	¾
Denver			¾	⅛
Illinois (no grace)—				
Union Stock-Yards			50c m.	
Other points in State			¼	⅜
Indiana—				
Indianapolis	⅜	¼	⅛	$1.50 pr. m.
Other points in State	⅜	¼	⅛	$1.50 pr. m.
Iowa	½	⅜	⅛	$1.50 pr. m.
Kansas (no grace)—				
Atchison			¼	¼
Leavenworth			¼	¼
Other points in State			1	¼
Baltimore			¼	$1.50 pr. m.
Boston	1-5		.10	
Detroit	⅜	¼	¼	$1.50 pr. m.
St. Paul	⅜	½	⅛	¼
Missouri (no grace)—				
Kansas City			¼	$1.50 pr. m.
St. Louis			.10	
Other points in State			¼	⅜
Omaha	⅜	½	⅛	¼
New York (no grace)—				
New York and Brooklyn			.10	
Albany, Buffalo, Troy, and Hudson River towns			¼	$1.50 pr. m.
Other points in State			¼	¼
Cincinnati			.10	
Cleveland and Toledo			¼	$1.50 pr. m.
Philadelphia			.10	
Pittsburg			¼	$1.50 pr. m.
Texas	1	1	1	⅜
Milwaukee	1-5	.10	.10	50c pr. m.
Other points in Wisconsin	⅛	¼	⅛	$1.50 pr. m.
Canada	⅛	⅜	⅜	

West Side City Railway stock is now selling at 172½. The brokers pay 170.

A decline in London bank shares is noted by the *Economist* as a consequence of what it calls the "unseasonable scare among holders which has unhappily not ceased with the return of ease in the money market. "Probably," it says, "the reduction in the Bank of England rate will shortly exercise a more beneficial effect thereon, as it has already upon most other departments, for it is to the relief thus afforded, together with the stagnation of dealings generally, that we attribute the calmness with which the invasion of Afghanistan has been viewed."

In the stock market the feature of transactions was the demand for the Granger stocks and the rise in price. The report is that the Northwestern Railroad Company will, on Dec. 1, declare a dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock and 3 per cent on the common.

St. Paul shares the buoyancy of Northwestern on the general ground that both the preferred and common stock are "cheap." Whether these calculations are correct time will tell.

Northwest common opened at 45⅜ and closed at 46⅛; the preferred advanced from 77 to 77¼.

St. Paul common opened at 34 and closed at 34⅛, and the preferred went up from 69⅞ to 70⅛.

Toward the close there were reported large purchases of Northwest for a rise.

Wabash was weak, opening at 21⅛, selling down to 20⅛, and closing at 21⅛. Illinois Central was steady at 77½, and Alton at 78⅛.

Hannibal & St. Joe was weak, and acted as if the street was supplied with more stock than it found it easy to absorb. The common opened at 14⅞, and closed at 14⅜, and the preferred declined from 37⅛ to 36⅛.

The coal stocks, which had weakened on Monday in consequence of the failure of Lehigh to join the conference about the renewal of the combination for another year, were firmer, with the exception of Lackawanna, which was off ¼.

The American Express Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 a share. The last dividend was $1.50 a share.

The story that a gold standard had been decided upon for India is denied by the Under Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton. In an interview with the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* he stated that it would be an utter impossibility to introduce a gold standard at present, *pur et simple*, in India, as nearly all commercial interests would be ruined by such a rash step. Besides, the statement that the sovereign should be made legal tender is an absurdity. The sovereign is de facto a legal tender for 10 rupees, but nobody would be insane enough to pay in sovereigns at that rate when he could get 10 rupees for 16 shillings. The only truth in the matter is that the Indian Government, both in England and in India, are seriously studying the currency question just now, and that some change in the present unhealthy and injurious state of affairs was necessary. But as to a decision in this matter, the time is still distant when that would be definitively settled. The matter is too serious to be treated offhand, and the commerce of the entire world is interested in a good resolution of this question.

The decline in valuations on the San Francisco Stock Exchange since Oct. 31 has been fearful. The figures are:

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 25.
Alpha	14¼	10
Belcher	8¾	4¾
Best & Belcher	25	17¼
Bullion	14	7
Caledonia	4⅛	2⅝
California	11¾	8¼
Choliar	61	40
Consolidated Virginia	12	7⅛
Crown Point	10¾	5¼
Eureka Consolidated	34¾	34
Exchequer	6¾	4¾
Gould & Curry	17¾	9¾
Grand Prize	7	10¾
Hale & Norcross	20¾	14¾
Julia Consolidated	6¾	3
Justice	8¾	5
Mexican	72¾	35¾
Ophir	55	37¾
Overman	27¾	13
Raymond & Ely	7	9
Savage	22¼	11¼
Sierra Nevada	189	48¾
Union Consolidated	158	56
Yellow Jacket	21¼	16
Bodie	19¾	16¾

The "expert" business has been carried too far, in the opinion of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. It says:

> A distinguished member of the fraternity who, a few years ago, so often pointed out to visitors that block of ore in Consolidated Virginia which "would mill $1,000 per ton, sir, and pay more dividends than the stock is now selling for"—$40,000,000—has come to the front again with a glowing account of rich ores on the 2,200-foot level of Sierra Nevada. With great delicacy he smooths over the failure of the 2,100-foot level by pronouncing its ores "milling ore," and gives some assays from the lower level. All this, of course, is well timed, for it may draw in buyers and aid in floating the stock. The expert has no words of caution as to the ascertained length, or width, or depth of the ore body.

The famous Gould & Curry Mine has this year levied $378,000 assessments. The total assessments paid by stockholders amount to $2,828,000. The amount of dividends disbursed—the last was in October, 1870—has been $3,828,800.

Only two out of 100 mining claims in the Bodie district have paid dividends. The Standard has made 15 dividends, aggregating $750,000, and the Bodie 6, aggregating $700,000. The first dividend of the Bodie Mine was paid Aug. 14, but subsequently during the same month there were two extra dividends, making $400,000 for that month, $150,000 for September, $100,000 for October, and $100,000 for November. A larger dividend could have been easily paid this month, as $100,000 was carried over, besides paying for new hoisting-works and winter supplies.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Closing Monday.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	111¾				111¾
Mich. Central	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
Lake Shore	69⅜	69⅝	70	69⅜	69⅝
C. & N. Western	45⅜	45¾	46⅝	45⅝	46
Do preferred	77	77	77⅝	76¾	77⅜
M. & St. Paul	34⅛	34	34¾	34	34⅛
Do preferred	69⅞	69⅞	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
C., R. I. & Pacific	117¼			117⅜	117⅜
Illinois Central	77½	77½	78	77½	77½
C. B. & Quincy	110¾				
Chicago & Alton	78⅛	78⅛			78⅛
Do preferred	102	102			102
Union Pacific	66⅛	66	66⅜	66	66⅜
Erie	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
Wabash Railway	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛
Ohio & Miss	7⅛	7⅛		7⅛	7⅛
C., C., C. & Ind	33⅞	33	33⅞	33	33⅞
C. & I. C.		4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
H. & St. Jo	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
Do preferred	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36⅛
Canada Southern	40	41⅜	42⅛	41	42⅛
Del. & Hudson	41⅜	48⅛	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛
D., Lack. & West	48⅜	30⅜	31		31
N. J. Central	30¼				
W. Union Tel	95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	94⅜	94⅜
A. & P. Tel	28⅜	28⅜			29

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 95	$ 98½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	
American silver, halves and quarters		
1 per cent discount in currency.		
Mexican dollars, old and new	80	
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.60

Gold and silver dollars were 100¾ in currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	487
Belgium	522½	518¾
France	522½	518¾
Switzerland	522½	518¾
Germany	94⅝	95⅜
Holland	40	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27⅜
Sweden		27⅜
Denmark		27⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	106⅝	106¾
United States 5-20s of '65	103⅝	103¾
United States 5-20s of '67	103⅝	103¾
United States 5-20s of '68	109	109¼
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅝
United States new 5s of '81	106⅜	106⅝
United States new 4½s	105	105¼
United States new 4 per cent coupon	100	100⅛
United States currency 6s	120¾	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*106	*107
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*106	*107
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*99	
City Railway (South Side)		
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), (x. div.)	117	120
Chamber of Commerce		55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's		*104
City scrip	98¾	

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Gold strong at 100¼.

Carrying rates, ½@2½. Borrowing rates flat.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds were buoyant.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market was weak and lower in early dealings for coal shares, Western Union, and Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, which declined ½@2, but the general list was comparatively firm on slight fluctuations. During the afternoon the whole market exhibited strength, and advanced ⅛@1¼, closing at a fractional reaction, except in the case of Western Union, which was down 1. Transactions were 184,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Lake Shore, 30,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 13,000 St. Paul common, 16,000 preferred, 48,000 Lackawanna, 19,000 Western Union, and 3,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Money market easy at 2½@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,176,000.

Customs receipts, $210,000.

Clearings, $8,500,000.

Sterling exchange weak; sixty days, 481½; sight, 486.

Produce exports for the week, $5,783,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106⅝	New 4½s	105⅛
New 5s	103⅝	New 4s	100⅛
Coupons, 67s	106	10-40s	107⅝
Coupons, 68s	109⅛	10-40s, coupon	107⅝
New 5s	106	Currency 6s	121

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	94⅝	C., C., C. & I	33⅝
Quicksilver	10	New Jersey Central	30⅛
Quicksilver, pfd	34½	Rock Island	117⅜
Pacific Mail	15⅛	St. Paul	34⅛
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul, pfd	70
Mariposa, pfd	[illegible]	Wabash	21⅛
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	99⅝
Wells, Fargo	98	Terre Haute	2⅝
American Express	49⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	6⅛
U. S. Express	47	Chicago & Alton	78⅛
N. Y. Central	111⅜	Chicago & Alton, pfd	102
Erie	18⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie, pfd	30	D., L. & W.	48⅛
Harlem	142⅛	A. & P. Telegraph	29
Michigan Central	68⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	122	C., B. & Q.	110⅜
Union Pacific	66⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅛
Lake Shore	69⅝	H. & St. Joe, pfd	36⅞
Illinois Central	77⅜	C. P. bonds	107⅝
C. & P.	81	U. P. bonds	107⅜
Northwestern	46⅛	U. P. Land Grant	106⅜
Northwestern, pfd	77⅜	U. P. Sinking Funds	103⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	31¼	Virginia 6s, new	26
Tennessee new	28	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	25		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	10¼	Hale & Norcross	13
Alta	7⅛	Julia Consolidated	3
Belcher	4¾	Justice	5
Best & Belcher	15⅛	Mexican	30¾
Bullion	6	Northern Belle	9⅛
Caledonia	2⅛	Ophir	36⅛
California	8¼	Overman	12⅛
Choliar	38	Raymond & Ely	8⅛
Consolidated Virginia	7⅛	Savage	10⅜
Crown Point	5	Sierra Nevada	30
Eureka Consolidated	35	Union Consolidated	46
Exchequer	4½	Yellow Jacket	14⅛
Gould & Curry	8⅛	Bodie	16⅛
Grand Prize	11	Washoe Consolidated	3

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Gold, 100¼@100½.

Sight exchange on New York, ½ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Consols, money and account, 96 1-16.

American securities—Reading, 13¾; Erie, 18¾; preferred, 32½.

United States bonds—'67s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 110½; new 5s, 108⅛; 4½s, 106¼.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 4; below the Bank of England rate, 1.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Rentes, 112f 35c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Park av, 85⅛ ft e of Page st, n f, 21⅛x131 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 19 (Thomas J. Falls et al. to Charles W. Scofield)	$ 6,000
West Washington st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 19 79-100x121 ft, improved, dated Nov. 25 (Henry K. Smith to Frances M. Hayes)	5,000
West Washington st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 19 79-100x120 ft, improved, dated Nov. 25 (J. M. and L. Hayes to Helen M. Smith)	5,000
Park av, bet Paulina and Page sts, n f, 21⅛x131 ft, improved, dated Nov. 1 (Thomas J. Falls to Charles W. Scofield)	6,000
West Twelfth st, 167 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 26 (Frank Winkler to John Schubert)	1,150
Houston st, 142 ft n of West Division st, e f, 24 x126 ft, dated Nov. 26 (Carl Freymuth to Frederick Krueger)	530
South Halsted st, 250 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 25 (E. W. and C. A. Weage to Samuel L. Bailey)	5,000
Webster av, 114 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 48x 145 ft, improved, dated Nov. 26 (F. W. Waudrey to Amalia Wolter)	6,000
Webster av, 114 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 48x 145 ft, improved, dated Nov. 26 (Amalia Wolter to Therese Waudrey)	6,000
West Madison st, s e cor Paulina st, n f, 48x 104⅛ ft, improved, dated Nov. 13 (Caroline D. Harrison to Carter H. Harrison)	20,000
Townsend st, 72⅛ ft n of Oak st, e f, 24x108 ft, dated Nov. 26 (estate of Jeremiah Falvey to John Falvey)	1,000
Larrabee st, 110 ft s of Belden av, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 25 (Mathias Mattes to Wilbert Zingheim)	2,500
West Harrison st, e of and near Sacramento av, n f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Nov. 12 (L. W. and G. W. Reed to Mary R. Irving)	1,200
Michigan av, n w cor of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 2.88⅛ ft, running west to Wabash av, dated Nov. 25 (John Wentworth to Ebenezer H. Pray)	60,000
Park av, 90⅛ ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 20⅛x132 ft, improved, dated Nov. 22 (Frederick Getchell to Simon McChesney)	9,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Diversy st, n w cor of Perry st, 2 acres, dated Nov. 21 (Charles F. Pfannstiel to Charles Labalin)	$ 3,000
Babette st, 147 ft w of Seminary av, s f, 25x 125 ft, dated Nov. 26 (Albert Wisner to John Oeftering)	550
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Forty-eighth st, 72 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1877 (George Nichols to Manus Hern)	$ 350

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for November delivery on the leading articles for last two days:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Mess pork	$ 6.50	$ 6.50
Lard	5.70	5.70
Shoulders, boxed	2.95	2.85
Short ribs, boxed	3.95	3.90
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	83¾	83
Corn	30¾	30⅝
Oats	20	19⅝
Rye	45	45
Barley	98	97
Live hogs	2.60@2.95	2.60@2.90
Cattle	2@4¾	2@4¾

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	18,333	17,363	11,655	12,987
Wheat, bu	179,807	94,297	127,546	10,155
Corn, bu	165,150	131,036	50,340	50,429
Oats, bu	84,278	28,251	43,240	10,598
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	420
Barley, bu	21,323	22,381	19,498	18,295
Grass seed, lbs	111,070	137,339	85,696	43,510
F. seed, lbs	263,510	98,000	25,997	24,763
B. corn, lbs	233,120	214,480	89,340	45,316
C. meats, lbs	382,700	208,594	3,309,554	2,248,679
Beef, tcs			100	
Beef, brls	3		637	153
Pork, brls		565	920	2,616
Lard, lbs	128,700	1,510	1,862,010	686,272
Tallow, lbs	64,020	65,180	62,180	90,150
Butter, lbs	202,842	152,897	215,775	116,500
D. hogs, No	11	50		
Live hogs, No	32,615	15,494	1,341	1,437
Cattle, No	3,225	2,094	155	521
Sheep, No	195	380	1,153	211
Hides, lbs	440,670	310,822	263,560	297,550
Highwines, b'ls			50	100
Wool, lbs	214,514	249,633	107,529	138,780
Potatoes, bu	7,428	4,253	1,991	354
Coal, tons	12,599	23,769	1,527	2,077
Hay, tons		58	80	
Lumber, m ft	7,843	10,593	2,093	2,357
Shingles, m	1,255	7,483	240	2,00
Salt, brls	24,330	880	2,697	2,723
Poultry, lbs	10,874	11,568	34,350	
Eggs, pkgs	351	1	275	493
Cheese, bxs	9,604	6,787	6,949	5,143
G. apples, brls	5,503	1,204	1,445	5
Beans, bu	250	461	26	350

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,084 bu wheat, 2,156 bu corn, 745 bu oats, 5,600 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 20 cars No. 2 red, 11 cars No. 3 do (33 winter), 3 cars mixed wheat, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 164 cars No. 2 do, 82 cars No. 3 do, 77 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (329 spring wheat); 73 cars high-mixed corn, 12 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed, 151 cars No. 2 corn, 58 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (327 corn); 24 cars white oats, 20 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (51 oats); 14 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 13 cars extra No. 3 do, 10 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed; 1 car no grade (27 barley). Total, 781 cars, or 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 99,090 bu wheat (including 44,380 bu No. 2 spring), 56,744 bu corn, 13,870 bu oats, 7,329 bu barley.

The following were among the direct foreign exports on through bills of lading from this city during last week: 1,272 brls flour, 45,897 bu wheat, 387 brls pork, 7 other pkgs do, 17,268 bxs meats, 9,567 cases canned do, 2,235 tcs lard, 2,343 other pkgs do, 60 brls beef, 195 brls tongues, 4,023 pkgs butter and cheese, 470 brls tallow, 1,250 brls alcohol, 160,410 lbs oil-cake, 95,280 lbs seeds, 1,491 brls oatmeal, 1,300 brls corn-meal, and 432,022 lbs cotton.

It is probable that the Grain Receivers' Association will take action at their next meeting in reference to the discriminations against Chicago in the matter of rail freights. There is plenty of room for vigorous action, and no reasonable doubt that they will be successful if they only take hold with a will and hold on with a purpose that will show they mean business.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, with the exception of barley, which varied a little more than the recent average run of that very variable article. Wheat and corn sold higher, and there was little change in pork products. The markets in England and New York were favorable to an advance in breadstuffs if there had been no advance in freight rates, but the one about neutralized the other. More No. 2 spring wheat was reported shipped, and it was understood to have been determined last week to ship out about 1,000,000 bu altogether, but the programme was interfered with by the advance in lake freights. There was some uneasiness about the war situation in the Old World, but it did not take definite shape.

In dry-goods circles the quiet usual to the season continues. Few buyers are to be seen, and the orders by mail are only for such amounts as are needed for the pursuance of current trade. Groceries were in very good general demand, and were steadily held, as a rule. The butter market was fairly active and firm for choice and fancy grades, but was dull and unsettled for grades below choice, stocks of which are steadily accumulating. Cheese was quoted dull, with fine goods alone exhibiting any firmness. In the dried-fruit trade there was fair activity, foreign varieties receiving the most attention. Prices are well supported, except for raisins. There was a quiet and unchanged market for fish. Oils met with a fair seasonable demand, with lard and neatsfoot quoted lower, and linseed and turpentine firmer. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quiet and unchanged.

The lumber market was steady. Trade at the yards is fair for the time of year, and prices more uniform than a few weeks ago. At the docks a few cargoes are received each day, and sell readily, the standard stuff bringing full recent prices. The demand for hides is fair, at a further reduction in prices, which is occasioned by larger receipts and the dullness of the tanning business. The sales of broom-corn continue fair, though the Eastern trade will probably drop off now that the season of higher freights is at hand. The market is easy on account of the large receipts. Hay was quiet and easy, except upland, which is a scarce article this year. The demand for some kinds of poultry was fair, dressed having the preference, and live stock was depressed by heavy offerings.

Lake freights were quiet and a shade firmer, the base rates being about 5⅝c on corn and 6½c on wheat to Buffalo. There was some uncertainty, however, as it was understood that most of the chartering now being done is for grain to lie in harbor in Buffalo through the winter, and make direct transfer to cars in the spring. Room was taken for 60,000 bu wheat and 40,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quiet at the advance of Monday. The new rates are:

	Fourth class.	Grain.	Flour.	Dressed hogs.	Dressed hogs.
To Baltimore	.37	.32	.61	.87	.72
Philadelphia	.28	.33	.66	.85	.73
New York	.40	.35	.70	.90	.75
Boston	.45	.40	.80	.95	.80

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	Nov. 23, 1878.	Nov. 16, 1878.	Nov. 21, 1877.
Wheat—			
White winter	1,168	1,168	
No. 1 red winter	12,947	20,794	
No. 2 red	81,595	125,776	717
No. 1 amber	6,629	10,659	
No. 2 amber	25,339	33,481	
No. 3 winter	18,117	38,791	2,036
Rejected winter	5,812	5,091	773
No grade winter		768	
No. 1 spring	16,203	16,141	8,415
No. 2 spring	3,411,371	3,210,850	222,901
No. 3 spring	261,305	292,313	28,613
Rejected	158,632	91,002	12,915
No. 1 hard spring	392	392	81,605
No. 2 hard spring	43,351	35,530	157,284
Mixed wheat	11,308	14,348	
Total	4,031,229	3,938,615	515,232
Corn—			
No. 1	8,931	9,164	20,866
No. 2	9,271	22,048	64,001
Rejected	79,854	91,864	32,020
No grade			11,884
High mixed	407,318	326,398	100,451
Yellow	6,290	6,420	11,961
New mixed	55,934	38,264	25,759
New high mixed	24,573	15,125	18,926
Total	592,295	514,051	294,890
Oats—			
No. 2	134,981	180,837	25,185
Rejected	34,282	25,302	4,022
No. 2 white	6,000	70,473	54,961
Total	229,263	276,612	84,168
Rye—			
No. 1	16,993	18,205	22,864
No. 2	93,520	69,233	36,647
Rejected	13,633	12,114	1,299
No grade			770
Total	179,116	99,552	61,580
Barley—			
No. 1			72,182
No. 2	161,221	162,587	11,812
New do	189,190	202,940	368,900
No. 3	5,897	5,897	2,234
New No. 3	117,871	21,238	17,903
Extra No. 3	20,950	20,950	42,370
Do new	757,656	756,092	
Feed	10,192	9,859	31,013
No grade	990	990	
Total	1,263,967	1,280,553	546,414

Total of all grades in store, 6,278,872 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 125,614 bu wheat, 78,244 bu corn, 29,564 bu rye; and a decrease of 47,347 bu oats, 16,586 bu barley. Total increase, 169,489 bu.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1878.	1877.
No. 1 spring, hard	16,755	28,478
No. 1 spring, regular	7,473	75,468
No. 2 spring, regular	903,856	115,041
No. 3 spring, regular	80,524	23,107
No. 4	36,494	
Rejected	10,557	
Special bin	31,793	20,739
Winter No. 1	725	
Winter No. 2	16,218	
Winter No. 3	391	
Total	1,110,798	263,353

Also, 12,900 bu corn, 30,733 bu oats, 584,850 bu barley, and 30,503 bu rye.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store Nov. 23 at several points:

Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	4,664,229	592,295
Milwaukee	1,110,798	12,800
New York	4,237,000	3,989,000
Philadelphia	509,781	324,463
Baltimore	830,032	234,798
Boston	201,361	309,621
Oswego	330,000	410,000
Buffalo	602,944	159,961
Detroit	244,051	8,085
Toledo	250,000	139,000
Montreal	128,321	130,258
Toronto	94,398	9
Kansas City	335,666	180,602
St. Louis	588,306	336,250
Indianapolis	24,100	15,100
Peoria	85,584	25,459
Duluth		
Albany	3,400	6,400
Afloat in New York	1,450,000	1,500,000
On New York canals	528,073	747,385
Lake shipments	1,331,758	661,940
Rail shipments	597,976	240,382
Total	17,796,688	10,023,969
Nov. 16, 1878	18,191,847	10,774,067
Nov. 24, 1877	11,092,035	7,794,170

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Nov. 26.—Receipts—Flour, 20,561 brls; wheat, 309,927 bu; corn, 317,650 bu; oats, 134,525 bu; corn-meal, 1,872 pkgs; rye, 40,200 bu; barley, 59,950 bu; malt, 11,700 bu; pork, 385 brls; beef, 2,524 pkgs; cut meats, 6,154 pkgs; lard, 2,094 pkgs; whisky, 1,371 brls.

Exports—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 78,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	179,807	127,546
Milwaukee	151,320	15,765
New York	310,000	78,000
Detroit	40,726	39,916
Toledo	72,000	44,000
St. Louis	60,000	20,000
Baltimore	145,200	84,600
Total	959,053	409,827

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Nov. 26: Burley & Tyrrell, 16 pkgs earthenware; Fowler Brothers, 230 sacks salt; T. N. Bond, 59 pkgs earthenware; R. H. Law & Co., 134 casks grease; Cobb, Wills & Weeler, 2,403 half-boxes raisins; Moseback & Humphrey, 250 drums caustic soda, 100 kegs chlorate potash, 119 brls soda ash; Chapin & Gore, 50 brls stout. Collection, $3,026.77.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were steadier, but averaged a shade lower, on account of a further decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards, which was due to larger receipts. The Liverpool telegrams quoted a decline of 6d per cwt in meats, which made meats relatively weak here. There is a steady outgo of meats, however, and parties in the trade say that the stuff is being taken out as rapidly as it can be prepared, some shippers having to wait till the stuff is old enough to move. Of course a great deal of meat is shipped on direct order, the sales not being made on 'Change.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active, with little change in prices. The market for next month was a shade easier, and, on the more deferred deliveries, a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 70 brls spot at $6.60; 4,250 brls seller December at $6.47½@6.50; 7,000 brls seller January at $7.90@7.95; and 4,000 brls seller February at $8.00@8.10. Total, 15,320 brls. The market closed steady at $6.50 for old spot, $8.00 for new do, $6.47½@6.50 for December, $7.90@7.92½ seller January, and $8.05@8.07½ for February.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $7.50@7.75.

LARD—Declined about 2½c per 100 lbs, with more doing, and a much better demand for present delivery. Sales were reported of 2,750 tcs spot at $5.67½@5.70; 3,250 tcs seller December at $5.67½@5.70; 250 tcs seller the year at $5.67½; 9,250 tcs seller January at $5.80@5.85; 5,500 tcs seller February at $5.90@5.95; and 250 tcs seller March at $6.00. Total, 21,250 tcs. The market closed steady at $5.67½@5.70 for spot, $5.67½@5.70 seller December, $5.80@5.82½ seller January, and $5.90@5.92½ for February.

MEATS—Were apparently more active, chiefly on domestic account, and were a shade easier on salted lots, while green were steadier, the weather being more favorable for handling. Sales were reported of 20 boxes shoulders at $2.80; 20 boxes do at $2.90; 1,000 pcs green do at 2⅝c; 600,000 lbs short ribs at $3.70 spot, $3.80 for January, and $3.90 for February; 100 boxes do at $3.95 spot; 4,000 pcs and 65,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 4⅜c; 1,000 pcs do (18 lbs) at 4⅜c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$2.75	$3.80	$3.85	$3.97½
Boxed	2.85	3.90	3.95	4.10
December, boxed	2.82½	3.90	3.95	4.10
January, boxed	2.90	4.00	4.05	4.20

Long clears quoted at $3.75 loose and $3.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 4@4¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 6@6½c; sweet-pickled hams, 5¾c for 10 to 15 lb average; green hams, 4⅜@4⅝c for same average; green shoulders, 2⅛@2⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 3¾@4c for shoulders, 4¾@5c for short ribs, 5@5⅛c for short clears, 8@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at 5@5½c for white, 5⅝c for very choice do, 4⅝@4¾c for yellow, and 4@4½c for brown, with sale of 60 pkgs yellow at 4c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $7.75@8.00 for mess, $8.50@8.75 for extra mess, and $13.50@14.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6⅛c for city and 5⅝@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, with no material change in prices. Shippers were doing little on account of the advance in freight rates, and local dealers seemed to be pretty well stocked. The better grades were quoted firm at recent figures. Sales were reported of 850 brls winters at $3.50@4.50; 2,025 brls springs at $3.50@4.75; and 11 brls buckwheat flour at $4.50. Total, 2,886 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, $4.00@4.25; good to choice red winters, $4.00@4.75; prime to choice springs, $4.25@4.50; fair to good springs, $3.50@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; patent springs, $6.00@7.50; low grades, $2.50@3.00. Buckwheat flour, $4.50@4.75 per brl.

BRAN—Was moderately active, and irregularly easier. Sales were 40 tons at $7.25@7.37½ per ton on track and $7.37½@7.75 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 10 tons at $11.75 per ton on track.

OTHER MILL STUFFS—Sales were 20 tons screenings at $9.00@10.50, and 10 tons rye feed at $9.00 free on board car.

SPRING WHEAT—Was somewhat less active, and averaged stronger, next month's deliveries advancing ⅜c, but closed ½c below the latest quotations of Monday. January was relatively firmer, at a premium of ⅝c over December. Liverpool reported a stronger feeling with more inquiry for cargoes, and a continuance of the Continental demand, while New York was firmer, and our receipts were smaller with a fair outward movement, including a cargo of No. 2. The greater strength eastward was, however, negated by the advance in freight rates, and there was apparently a disposition to depress the market here, which was ascribed by some to shorts anxious to fill at lower prices. It was rumored that the much-talked-of clique have arranged to take all the December wheat as delivered, and hold it off the market, but there was more disposition to sell for December nevertheless. There was a fair inquiry for the lower grades for shipment, outside the Central Elevator, but No. 2 ruled rather tame at November prices. The month ranged nominally at 83⅜@83⅝c, closing at the inside. Seller December opened at 84c, receded to 83⅝c, improved to 84c, and declined to 83⅝c at the close. Seller January sold fairly at 84⅛@84⅝c, closing at 84@84⅛c. February was nominal. Spot sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 at 84¾@85c; 60,000 bu No. 2 at 83⅜@83⅝c; 5,600 bu No. 3 at 64c in Nott's and Central, and 63@64c elsewhere; 64,000 bu rejected at 56@57c; and 8,400 bu by sample at 58@73c. Total, 161,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in fair demand and a shade firmer, with a very steady feeling throughout. December sold at 88@88⅛c, closing at 88⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 red at 88c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 81@82c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 72@88c. Total, 7,200 bu.

CORN—Was in better demand and steadier at a shade better prices, closing about the same as on Monday. Liverpool was reported stronger, with cargoes a shade dearer, but New York was dull, and our receipts were moderately large, though less than those of the previous day. The early market sympathized in futures with wheat, and there was a better demand for shipment, which kept it relatively steady after wheat fell off. Seller December opened at 31⅛c, receded to 30⅝c at the close. Seller January sold at 31⅛@31⅜c. May at 34⅜@34⅝c, and this month at 30⅝@31c, the latter closing at 30⅝@31c. Cash No. 2 closed at 30⅝c, with a shade of preference for high-mixed. Spot sales were reported of 103,400 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 30⅝@31c; 2,200 bu new mixed at 28@28⅝c; 21,800 bu new at 27@27½c; 12,800 bu by sample at 28@28½c on track; 400 bu do at 32c free on board car; 1,200 bu new at 31c delivered; and 400 bu poor do at 26c. Total, 152,200 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand, declining ⅛c early, and ruling steady afterwards. New York was quoted dull, and the local receipts were fair, the inspection denoting 51 cars. The market closed steady, with a fair trade in cash lots, chiefly samples, at the decline. The weekly statement showed a further decrease in the stock. No. 2 sold at 19⅝@20c, and closed at the inside. November and next month were the same as spot. January sold at 20⅛@20⅜c, and May at 23⅝@23¾c, both closing at the inside. No. 2 white was quoted at 20⅛c, and rejected at 17c. Samples were in fair request at lower prices. Cash sales included 600 bu No. 2 white at 20¾c; 15,200 bu No. 2 at 19⅝@20c; 17,400 bu by sample at 18@22c on track; and 12,000 bu do at 19@22c free on board. Total, 45,200 bu.

RYE—Was steady under a fair local inquiry, and some of the dealers reported a "nibble" by cable. However, no round lots were offered, and the export orders were withheld. No. 2 sold at 45c, and rejected was salable at 41c. The sample offerings were taken by local buyers. Futures were quiet in the absence of sellers, at 45@45⅛c for the month, and 45⅛c for December. Cash sales included 3,200 bu No. 2 at 45c; 3,600 bu by sample at 42@46½c on track. Total, 6,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, and opened higher, but closed dull and about 1c below the closing price of Monday. The early advance brought out numerous sellers, and buyers soon withdrew, and the market weakened under the free offerings. Extra 3 was firmer, in being in better demand, but closed easy. The light receipts and decrease in the stocks last week also contributed to strengthen the early market. No. 2 sold at $1.00@1.01 in A., D. & Co.'s, and closed at 97@98c in any house. December opened at 99c and closed at 97c, and January sold from 99c@$1.01, and closed at about 97@98c. Extra 3 closed at 52c in A., D. & Co.'s and 47½c in other houses. Do for December was quoted at 48@48½c and for January at 49c. Transfers were made at ⅝c difference. No. 3 sold at 35@39c, and feed was quiet at 25c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.00@1.01; 10,800 bu extra 3 at 47½@52c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 35@39c; and 6,400 bu by sample at 27c@$1.04 on track. Total, 20,800 bu.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 310,000 bu at 83⅛c for December, 83⅞@84c for January, and 84⅝c for February.

Corn—30,000 bu at 30⅝c for December and 34⅜@34⅝c for May.

Mess Pork—1,500 brls at $7.90@7.92½ for January and $8.05 for February.

Lard—1,250 tcs at $5.70 for December, $5.90@5.92½ for February, and $5.80@5.82½ for January.

LATER.

Wheat was rather quiet and easier. December sold at 83@83⅛c and closed at 83⅛c. January sold at 83⅞@84c and closed at 83⅞c.

Corn was quiet at 30⅝@31c for next month, 31⅛@31¼c for January, and 34⅝c for May.

Oats sold at 19⅝c for December, and closed easy.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 1,250 brls at $8.05 for February and $7.90 for January.

Lard was steady. Sales 1,000 tcs at $5.70 for December, and $5.80@5.82½ for January.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $6.47½@6.50 for December, $7.90@7.92½ for January, and $8.05@8.07½ for February. Sales 2,750 brls at $7.90@7.92½ for January and $8.05@8.07½ for February.

Lard closed steady at $5.67½@5.72½ for December, $5.80@5.82½ for January, and $5.90@5.92½ for February. Sales 500 tcs at $5.90@5.92½ for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were in moderate request to send to the lumber districts. Fair to good mediums were quoted at $1.40@1.60.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand. The market is easy on account of the continued large receipts. Car-lots are quoted ½c below the given figures: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl, 3½c; red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3½@3⅝c; red-tipped do, 3@3½c; inferior, 2¼@2⅝c; crooked, 1@2½c.

BUTTER—For choice and fancy grades the demand continues good—fully equal to the supply—hence prices remain firm. Indeed, for fine creamery an advance of 1@2c over the quotations is often obtained. Anything not good enough for table use is dull and heavy, with pretty full stocks on hand. We repeat our list, as follows: Creamery, 20@25c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—No changes were developed in the bagging market. There is a steady, moderate demand at the following quotations: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—Little change was observable in this market. Fine goods are not in large supply, and at the late reduction in prices the feeling is fairly firm; but the lower grades, in fact anything off in flavor or the least bit sharp, are very dull. We quote: September and October, full cream, 8@8½c; August do, 7½@8c; part skim, 6@7½c; low grade, 2@4½c.

COAL—A light demand existed at the following quotations, the market ruling steady: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels advanced to $1.25, and tierces sold at $1.45@1.50. The demand was good. Other stock met with the average inquiry: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50. Whisky barrels, $1.40@1.50; alcohol do, $1.50@1.60. Bucked whisky barrel staves, $27.00@28.00 per 1,000; bucked pork do, $15.00@18.00; and do tierce, $25.00@27.00. Rough staves are $3.00@5.00 less. Tierce hoops, $10.00@15.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 18@20c. The local sales were fair, and the stock ample. The receipts of eggs continue liberal, and the storehouses are understood to be well supplied.

FISH—Prices were without change. Lake fish are in light supply, and are very firmly held. Bank cod is more plenty than heretofore, and is easy at the recent decline. There was a quiet market at the following prices: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.50; family whitefish, $1.75@1.80; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; select mess, per ½-brl, $16.00; extra shore, $11.00; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $7.50@8.00; do, No. 2 shore, $5.00@5.50; No. 2 bay, $6.00@6.50; large family, $5.00; fat family, do, new, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.30@1.40; do medium, $1.00@1.10; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, $3.75@4.00; compressed cod 6c; dressed do, 7c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Holland herring, $1.10@1.15; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; stock fish, 11c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A satisfactorily active business was in progress at generally well-sustained prices. Raisins were weak, with London layers quoted lower. Prunes were steadier. Pitted cherries advanced 1@2c, the supply being very light. Nuts were active and firm. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5@5½c; figs, layers, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, 6@7c; French do, kegs, new, 7@8½c; do, boxes, 10@14c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.90; London layers, new, $2.25@2.40; loose Muscatel, $1.80@1.90; Valencias, new, 6¾@7c; Zante currants, 3¾@5c; citron, 14@16c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, evaporated, 7@9c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2¾@3½c; Ohio, 3@3¾c; peaches, unpared, halves, 3¾@4c; do, quarters, 3¾@4c; raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 6@6½c; pitted cherries, 22@25c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Brazils, 6@6½c; Texas pecans, 5½@7c; river pecans, 5½@6c; Wilmington peanuts, 4½@5c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were plenty and in fair request. The sales are usually light, individually, and the stock, at least of apples, is rather on the increase. Fine Louisiana oranges were held higher at $8.00@8.50 per brl, and Florida do at $3.50@4.00 per box. Apples, $1.25@1.50 in car-lots, and $1.75@2.00 per brl; cranberries, cultivated, $5.00@7.50 per brl; lemons, $4.50@6.00; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; Malaga grapes, $6.00@7.00 per brl; coast oranges, $8.00@8.50 per brl; Florida do, $3.50@4.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Prices were not subjected to any appreciable change. Jobbers seemed well pleased with the character of the demand, the interior trade ordering freely, and the local inquiry being fully up to expectations. We quote the market steady, as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 6¾@7¼c; Louisiana, 6@7c; Rangoon, 6@6¾c.

COFFEES—Mendaling, Java, 27@29c; O. G. Java 24@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 17¼@18c; good to prime, 16½@17¼c; common to fair, 14@15c; roasting, 13¼@13½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¼@10½c; crushed, 10@10¼c; granulated, 9¾@9⅞c; powdered, 10@10¼c; A standard, 9⅝@9¾c; do No. 2, 8⅞@9c; extra C, 8⅝@8¾c; C No. 1, 8⅛@8⅜c; C No. 2, 7¾@8c; yellow, 6⅞@7¼c; New Orleans clarified, 8⅛@8⅝c; do prime to choice, 7⅝@8c; do fully fair to prime, 7@7½c; do fair, 6⅞@6⅞c; do, common, 6¼@6⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver-drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, new, choice, 48@51c; do prime, 43@48c; fair, 35@40c; do old, 28@33c; common molasses, 30@35c; black strap, 25@26c.

SPICES—Allspice, 19@19½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14¼@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Was quiet and easy. A few cars of timothy were sold at a further reduction from recent prices. No. 1 timothy, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 do, $7.00@7.12½; mixed do, $6.00@6.50; upland prairie, $7.00; and No. 1, $6.50@6.75.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and about ¼c lower. The receipts are liberal, and tanners are holding off, claiming hides are proportionately higher than leather. Cured hides, light, 7½@7⅝c; do, heavy, 7c; do, damaged, 5½@6c; green, and part cured, 6½@6¾c; calf, 10c; long-haired kip, 7½c; deacons, 40c; do, flint, 14@15c; dry salted, 10@12c; green city butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6⅛c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair request. Tin plates are steady.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $6.50; do, 20x28, $12.50; IX, 10x14, $8.50; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.00; do, 14x20, IX, $8.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 19c; small, 20c; bar, 21c.

SOLDER—12@14c.

LEAD—Pig, 4@5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 4⅝@5c; lead pipe, 4⅝@5¼c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 25c; sheathing copper, tinned, 23c; planished do, 33c; do, cut to sizes, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—6¾c; 7c for less than full casks.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3 1-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13c; American planished A, 10½c; B, 9½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c; with discount of 42½ per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c, 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c, 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, ¾c.

NAILS—Are quoted at $2.15 rates.

OILS—Lard oil was again weak, and the quotations of Nos. 1 and 2 were cut down 1@2c. A decline in neat's-foot of 4@5c was also noted. Linseed and turpentine were firm, with the latter showing an upward tendency. Carbon continues active and steady: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 12c; carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test, 14½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 15½c; Michigan, legal test, 23c; extra winter strained lard oil, 57c; No. 1, 51c; No. 2, 46c; linseed, raw, 58c; boiled, 61c; whale, winter-bleached, 58c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 80c; do extra, 70c; do No. 1, 51c; bank oil, 43c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 57c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was well stocked, and dressed chickens and turkeys were held higher, with fair sales, chiefly in a retail way, the ordinary market men being unwilling to pay the advance. The supply of live poultry was excessive, and a further reduction in prices failed to induce buyers to relieve the market. Game was plenty and in moderate local request. The dressed stock looked well, and there is a prospect of a brisk trade in turkeys. Live fresh chickens, $1.75@2.50 per doz; dressed do, 6@7½c; live turkeys, 6½@7c; dressed do, 7@8c; geese, $5.00@9.00; ducks, $2.25@2.50; do dressed, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; quail, 75c@$1.00; mallard ducks, $2.50; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; venison, 9@10c.

POTATOES—Were rather slow and easy. Shippers have left the field, and the local dealers appear to be well stocked. The receipts were liberal, and sales of car-lots were made at 40@45c for Early Rose, and 34c for mixed. Peachblows were quoted at 50@55c delivered. Sweet potatoes were retailed at $3.25@3.50 per brl.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady. Fine salt, 90c per brl; coarse, $1.30 per brl; dairy, per brl, without bags, $1.15; do, with bags, $1.50@1.70; Ashton dairy, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request. A few orders for clover and timothy were on the floor, which were filled at nearly recent figures. The offerings of flax were taken by local crushers. Timothy sold at 90c@$1.02½, and clover at $3.50@4.00. Flax sold at $1.24@1.27.

TOBACCO—Trade has continued quiet, and that may be expected to be its condition until Congress shall have taken definite action on the tax bill. There is a hand-to-mouth demand and a steady set of prices. We quote:

BRIGHT WORK.

Single and double.	Tax pd.	Single and double.	Tax pd.
Common	43@ 45	Light pressed, fine	52@ 60
Medium	45@ 48	Ditto, extra fine	60@ 70
Good	50@ 52	Bright twist, 6-in	55@ 60
Fine	52@ 57	Bright twist, 12-in	58@ 60
Extra	60@ 65	Hr't twist, ex-fine	62@ 65

BLACK WORK.

Single and double.		Single and double.	
Common	38@ 40	Fine	50@ 52
Medium	42@ 45	Fancy	53@ 55
Good	45@ 48		

FINE CUT CHEWING.

Common	40@ 42	Good	55@ 60
Fair	45@ 48	Choice	65@ 70
Medium	48@ 50	Fancy	75@ 80

SMOKING.

In paper, common	28@ 30	In paper, good	33@ 36
In paper, medium	30@ 31		

SMOKING—GRANULATED.

In paper, common	36@ 38	In cloth, good	50@ 58
In cloth, common	38@ 40	In cloth, choice	60@ 65
In cloth, medium	42@ 48	In cloth, fancy	70@1.00

WHISKY—Was reported active and steady, with sale of 350 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.06 per gal for raw. New York was quoted dull at $1.07¼ asked; Cincinnati active at $1.06; and Peoria nominal at $1.04.

WOOL—Remains quiet. The following prices are given for lots from store. The stock here is ample, and contains a fair supply of the popular grades: Washed fleece, 25@31c; medium unwashed wool, 22@25c; fine do in good condition, 18@22c; unwashed, 15@18c; tub-washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@33c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@16c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,225	32,615	195
Tuesday	3,600	48,000	800
Total	6,825	80,615	995
Same time last week	3,934	64,091	914
Shipments—			
Monday	155	1,341	153

The steamer Great Eastern, which has been chartered to run between London and Galveston in the transportation of live stock, has capacity for carrying 2,300 cattle and 3,500 sheep.

CATTLE—Trade was without animation. The local demand was much lighter than on the previous day, and, although rather more stock was taken on Eastern account, the aggregate of sales was considerably less than for Monday. Prices were unchanged, ruling about steady at the decline of Monday. The quality showed some little improvement. There was a smaller percentage of lean old cows and coarse mixed lots, and an increased number of good to prime grades. Sales were mostly at $3.00@3.75 for fair to good fat shipping steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, and at $2.25@2.60 for poor to good cows and inferior to fairish mixed butcher's lots. Some few choice were taken at $4.00@4.12½, while scalawags sold as low as $1.75@2.00. No extra beeves were offered, and for that class the market at the moment occupies a purely nominal position. Stockers were inquired for to a limited extent and were salable at $2.25@2.75, as to quality. Veals were in demand at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs for thin coarse heavy, to choice light. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.25@4.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	3.90@4.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.40@3.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@3.30
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.20@2.65
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@2.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	1,424	$4.12½	13	1,100	$2.75
32	1,412	4.10	17	1,038	2.70
15	1,348	4.00	68	781	2.60
32	1,306	3.75	14	1,045	2.60
50	1,343	3.75	20	783	2.60
17	1,384	3.75	22	995	2.55
14	1,250	3.75	48	1,270	3.55
60	1,323	3.75	22	976	2.55
17	1,228	3.75	17	899	2.55
17	1,228	3.40	19	912	2.50
17	1,356	3.40	16	1,010	2.50
13	1,239	3.40	24	675	2.50
20 Col'ado	871	3.40	17	871	2.45
20 Col. Tex.	971	3.15	27	839	2.40
100 Col. Tex.	898	3.12½	20	834	2.35
31	1,054	3.15	18 cows	947	2.35
35	900	3.00	14 cows	1,033	2.30
14	1,107	3.00	24	975	2.35
112 Texas	875	2.40	10 cows	1,058	2.25

HOGS—Were in heavy supply, the fresh arrivals amounting to 48,000, and making a total since Saturday of 80,615, against 64,091 for the same time last week, and 39,007 for the same time in 1877. Under the excessive offerings, the market opened very dull, buyers bidding 10c off from Monday's prices, and some sales were made at that reduction. Toward noon the demand improved and the reported sales show an average decline of not more than 5c. The extreme range of prices was $1.75@2.95. Very little trading, however, was done above $2.80 or under $2.65, the bulk selling at $2.65@2.70 for bacon grades, and at $2.65@2.80 for heavy packers'. A considerable proportion of the supply was left over unsold, and the market closed dull.

All sales of hogs are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	341	$2.90	253	312	$2.80	33	229	$2.70
46	404	2.90	48	300	2.75	52	309	2.70
49	371	2.90	117	267	2.75	51	158	2.70
42	423	2.90	57	302	2.75	58	236	2.70
117	329	2.85	290	309	2.75	65	256	2.70
47	351	2.85	56	295	2.75	48	225	2.70
344	337	2.85	113	303	2.75	67	195	2.70
82	337	2.85	45	302	2.75	68	324	2.70
23	332	2.85	40	325	2.75	59	211	2.70
108	321	2.85	50	271	2.75	26	243	2.65
110	355	2.85	46	334	2.75	23	219	2.65
102	318	2.80	53	275	2.75	29	195	2.65
121	302	2.80	47	330	2.75	20	196	2.65
100	317	2.80	46	236	2.75	26	195	2.65
50	351	2.80	47	195	2.70	24	188	2.65
143	296	2.80	50	288	2.75	42	232	2.65
54	316	2.80	53	236	2.75	45	208	2.65
105	312	2.80	57	320	2.75	41	202	2.65
51	369	2.80	52	186	2.75	74	198	2.65
101	350	2.80	49	310	2.70	62	203	2.65
53	311	2.80	60	203	2.70	28	283	2.65
47	354	2.80	53	316	2.70	31	286	2.20
57	290	2.80	60	299	2.70	47	83	1.75
48	373	2.80	46	340	2.70			

SHEEP—There was a light local demand and a small supply at $2.50@3.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 272; market not established; only retail sales; a better feeling.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,500; good demand; prices a shade higher; fair to good Western sheep, $3.25@3.80; choice wethers, $4.00@4.12½; extra, $4.50; Western lambs, $4.00@4.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,430; fair shipping demand; prices firm; Yorkers, good to choice, $2.70@2.87½; mostly $2.75@2.80; medium heavy, $2.65@2.80; selected, $2.85@2.90; pigs, $2.60@2.65.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 218 head of through and 519 of local; prime, 1,500 to 1,600, $4.75; fair to good, 1,300 to 1,400, $4.50; common, 1,000 to 1,100, $3.30@3.60; stockers, 800 to 900, $3.00@3.40; feeders, 900 to 1,000, $3.25@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,210 head: Yorkers, $2.60@2.70; Philadelphias, $2.80@2.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head: supply light; selling at $2.75@4.25.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 237; prices firm for good to choice at $7.00@7.25; extra, $6.00@6.75; first quality, $5.50@5.75; second, $4.75; third, $3.75@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,820; prices firm; ¼c advance on choice flocks; sales in lots, $2.00@2.75 each; extra, $3.00@4.75, or 2@4½c per lb.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Butchers' stock firm on a light supply; some demand for fat cattle at low prices, but none here: native butchers' steers and oxen, 2¾@3½c; cows and heifers, 2@3¼c; Texans, 2¼@3½c; cows, 2@2⅝c; stockers' feeders, 2@3½c; receipts, 440; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—HOGS—Easier; common, $2.20@2.45; light, $2.50@2.65; packing, $2.60@2.75; butchers', $2.75@2.80; receipts, 13,375; shipments, 925.

LUMBER.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending Nov. 22 and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons to same date, were as follows:

	Week, 1878.	Week, 1877.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1877.
Receipts—				
Lumber, m ft	37,500	43,563	1,113,864	1,016,080
Shingles, m No	36,526	27,402	545,670	496,491
Shipments—				
Lumber, m ft	13,883	18,521	570,064	546,418
Shingles, m No	2,240	2,410	112,341	184,050

The cargo market was almost bare of lumber yesterday. A few more cargoes are expected before the season closes. Piece-stuff was nominal at $7.00@7.37½. Common inch was quotable at $8.00@9.00, and medium to good mill-run at $9.50@11.00. Lath were quiet at $1.25, and shingles at $1.75@2.00.

The yard market was steady, under a moderate demand for common grades. The shipments show a falling off as compared with those of the preceding week, and the receipts an increase, most of the lumber coming in going directly to the yards. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	23.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.50@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@13.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.50@ 9.50
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@ 2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@ 2.10

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The past week differed in no essential particular from the two or three that immediately preceded it. In all departments there was the air of extreme quietude usual to the season, and, while prices have not in all cases been fully sustained, the general market has preserved the steady tone hitherto characterizing it. As the season for "inventorying" approaches stocks are being reduced as far as is consistent with the probable requirements of current trade, and from now on to the end of the year nothing beyond a hand to mouth demand can reasonably be expected. Supplies between manufacturers and consumers are undoubtedly of smaller proportions than at a corresponding date for many years, and with the revival of trade anticipated by many after the 1st of January next, when specie payments are resumed, a pretty general stiffening of prices may be anticipated. Saturday's New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

> "Thus far, the month has been particularly unfortunate for the woolen mills, as already seven concerns have suspended, with the average dividend for settlements promising a very low average. This showing is not surprising, as throughout the year we have constantly and carefully demonstrated that many manufacturers would continue running until they run themselves into the ground. Our reports have bristled with the facts that all-wool goods were so low that cotton, shoddy, and wool waste goods were no longer wanted. The report was discredited until too late, and the result is seen in the number of failures announced. It is unnecessary to comment further upon the production of such mills than to say it was continued too long at too high a rate of interest, and besides was too large of one thing, should that article (as was the case) prove to be unsalable."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Business continues quiet in all departments; cotton goods in light demand at first hands, but prices unchanged; cottonades in moderate request by clothiers; prints quiet except patchwork styles; ginghams unsettled; spring woolens in moderate demand, but heavy woolens remain quiet; foreign goods moving slowly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19@22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 11d; spring, 7s 9d@8s 5d; white, 9s 6d@9s 10d; club, 9s 10d@10s 2d. Corn, 23s@23s 9d. Pork, 42s. Lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—2:30 p. m.—Weather wet. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 1d; spring, 7s 9d@9s 6d. Corn, 23s 9d@24s. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat last three days, 33,000 qrs, 21,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 50s; Western, 43s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 33s; short ribs, 31s 6d; long clear, 27s; hams, 44s 6d. Lard, 33s. Prime mess beef, market bare. India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 92s. Cheese, 47s. Tallow, 37s.

Receipts of wheat, 33,000 qrs, American, 24,000 qrs.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; corn, strong; 24s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; the demand for the Continent continues; fair average No. 2 spring, 40s@40s 6d; fair average red winter, 43s 6d. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 23s 6d@24s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 39s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s@23s 6d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 9d; No. 2, 23s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 42s. Lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Dull and lower; 5 7-16@5½d. Sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 4,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 7s 9d@9s 6d; do winter, 8s 10d@9s 1d. Corn—Western mixed, 23s 9d@24s.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—TALLOW—36s 6d@36s 9d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—10s 8¾d.

LINSEED OIL—24s 15d@25s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Active, but a variable market for winter wheat, opening a trifle higher; speedily reacted, and on grades of No. 2 red and No. 2 amber fell off sharply, closing ¼@½c per bu under yesterday, and, as a rule, weak and feverish: spring dealt in to a fair aggregate, opening somewhat buoyantly, and closing generally in favor of buyers; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, November option, reported at $1.00; 56,000 bu No. 3 spring at 90@91c. Corn in limited demand at a shade firmer prices for No. 2 and a further decline on No. 3; mixed Western ungraded, 43@46½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork little more active and weak; Western mess at a decline, with December at $7.20@7.25, and new, January, at $8.60@8.70. Cut meats in steady demand. Bacon moderately active; sales of 250 boxes long and short clear, first half of January, at 4¾c. Western steam lard fairly active; ruling steady but closing easy; sales of 3,750 tcs December at $6.07½; 1,000 tcs January at $6.10.

TALLOW—Moderately active; prime to choice at 6⅛@6⅜c.

SUGARS—Raw more freely dealt in on a basis of 6¾@7c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined moderately sought; cut loaf at 9¾c.

WHISKY—100 brls of favorite brand at $1.07½; 50 brls regular at $1.06¾, closing weak; quoted at $1.06@1.06½.

FREIGHTS—Business moderately active; rates generally steady; accommodations for grain and provisions in fair request; for Liverpool, engagements included 1,900 brls flour of through freight at 3s 6d; 21,000 bu wheat 7¼d; 24,000 bu corn at 7¼d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Market quiet; 9 5-16@9 9-16c; futures quiet; November, 9.22c; December, 9.21c; January, 9.31c; February, 9.43c.

FLOUR—Buyers' favor; receipts, 21,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@3.80; common to good extra, $3.90@4.10; good to choice, $4.15@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.90@5.00; St. Louis, $3.90@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.90@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; receipts, 310,000 bu; rejected spring, 80@81c; ungraded spring, 90c@$1.00; No. 2 spring, $1.00@1.08; No. 2 spring, $1.10@1.10¼c; No. 1 do, $1.10@1.11; ungraded amber, $1.10@1.10¼c; No. 2 amber, $1.07¾@1.08; ungraded white, $1.07@1.11½; No. 2 white, $1.07@1.08; No. 1 white, $1.10@1.11½; extra do, $1.11@1.12½. Rye—Market dull; Western, 57½@58c. Barley heavy. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 318,000 bu; ungraded, 43@46½c; No. 3, 41½c; No. 2, 46@47c; round yellow, 61c. Oats quiet; receipts, 135,000 bu; mixed Western, 29½@31c; white Western, 30½@36½c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, 11½@16c; job lots, 11½@17c. Sugar—Market dull; fair to good refining, 6¾@7c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 88⅝@90⅛c; crude, 5¼c; refined, 9c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅛@6⅜c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Market dull at 29½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 23@24½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $7.40@7.75. Beef quiet but steady; India mess, $21.50. Cut meats steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; sellers, $1.06½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Dull, local trade only; prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active and lower; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.06@1.06¾; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.06; December, $1.06¾@1.06½; January, $1.07½@1.07¾. Corn—Western dull and about steady; Western mixed, spot, old, 46½c; new, 43½c; December, 45½@46c; January, 46½c; steamer, 39c. Oats quiet and firm; Western white, 28@29c; do mixed, 26@27c; Pennsylvania, 27@29c. Rye quiet and nominal; Southern, 53@58c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Easier; dull; choice Western, packed, 16@18c; rolls, 15@17c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 7½c; refined, 8¾c.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy; Rio cargoes, 11½@15½c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; $1.09.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer steady; cotton, ¼@9-32d; flour, 2s 9d; grain, 8¾d; nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 146,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 200 bu; rye, 350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Dull at 9c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red and white, 85@95c; receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu. Corn quiet; cash active at 32@33c; 33c December; 34c January. Oats quiet but steady at 22@25c. Rye steady at 48@50c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active at $8.00 cash; $8.00 the year and January. Lard easier at $5.75; kettle nominal. Bulk meats quiet at $2.87½, $3.85, and $4.00. Boxed meats active but a shade lower; shoulders, $3.00; Cumberlands, $4.00; long clear, $4.00; short ribs, $4.10; long and short clear, $4.15; short clear, $4.25 January. Bacon in good demand at $3.00, $4.25, and $4.50.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.05.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm and unchanged at 58@59c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 90c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 87c; No. 2 do, 82⅝c; November, 82⅝c; December, 83c; January, 84c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 69c; No. 4, 62½c; rejected, 52c. Corn quiet and firmer; No. 2, 31½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 20c. Rye dull; No. 1, 45c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 spring opened at 86c; closed at 89@90c; December, 88@89c; January, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady. Mess pork, old, $6.50; new, $8.00; prime steam lard, $5.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 151,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 88½@88¾c cash; 88⅝@88¾c December; 89⅝@89¾c January; 91¼@91⅝c February; No. 3 do, 84⅛@85c; No. 2 spring, 74@74½c. Corn dull and lower; 29⅞c cash; 29⅝@30c December; 30½@30⅝c January; 30⅞@30⅜c February. Oats stronger; 19⅝@20½c cash; 19⅞c for December; 20¾c bid January. Rye dull at 42½c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old jobbing at $7.25@7.30 delivered. Dry salt meats quiet; loose, $2.65@2.75, $3.70@3.80@3.90@4.00; shoulders at Peoria sold at $2.65 January. Bacon dull; new, 3¾@4¾@5c. Green hams, 15 lbs average, 4⅜c.

HOGS—Active; light shipping, $2.40@2.60; packing, $2.65@2.85; butchers' to fancy, $2.80@2.90. Receipts, 7,900; shipments, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Steady; supers, $2.50@3.00; high grades, $6.50@7.75. Rye flour, $3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 47@48c. Oats steady; white Western, 30@32c; mixed do, 28@30c. Rye nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $8.25@9.25. India mess beef, $19.50@20.00; hams, smoked, $7.50@8.50; pickled, $6.50@7.25; green, $5.00@5.50. Lard steady; prime steam, $6.25.

BUTTER—Inactive.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 25c.

CHEESE—Sluggish.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 8⅝c; crude, 7⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—HOGS—Steady; choice, $2.65@2.75; fair, $2.50@2.60; stockers, $1.75@2.00; receipts, 13,000.

FLOUR—Steady; fancy, $5.00@5.75; family, $4.00@4.40.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 87@88c. Corn quiet; new mixed, 28c; December, 27@29c; January, 29@30c. Oats quiet; white, 21@21½c; mixed, 19@20c. Rye, 43@44c.

PROVISIONS—Green shoulders, 2⅝c; clear ribs, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard, 5½c. Hams, 6¼@6⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Market easier at 8⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with fair demand; red, 90c; amber and white, 93c. Corn quiet; white, 30c; mixed, 34c. Oats steady; white, 24c, mixed, 23c. Rye quiet at 53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $8.00@8.25. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce, 6¾c; do keg, 7¼c. Bulk meats steady; loose and partly cured, $2.75@2.87½; clear rib, $3.95. Bacon nominal.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.05.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Firmer; supers, $3.00@3.25; XX, $3.75; XXX, $4.00@4.62½; high grades, $4.75@5.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; held at $8.00. Lard quiet and weak; tierce, $6.00@6.62½; keg, $7.00@7.50. Bulkmeats quiet and weak; loose, 3⅛@3⅜c; packed, 3¼@3⅝c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 3⅝c; clear rib, 4c; clear, 4⅜c.

BRAN—Demand fair and prices higher; held at 75c.

Others unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, 99c; amber Michigan, January, 95c asked; December, 95c asked; No. 2 red winter, spot and November, 97@97¼c; December, 94½c; January, 95c. Corn dull; No. 2, 35¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 72,000 bu. Corn, 48,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu. Corn, 12,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn nominally unchanged. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 38@40c; No. 3 white, 32½c. Rye, 63@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; corn, 22,000 bu; wheat, 5,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra, 9⅝c; November, 96c @1.00; white, 97½c; December, 96¾c; January, 97½c; milling No. 1, 94c asked. Receipts, 40,726 bu; shipments, 39,916 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Millers stocked; no sales; quotations nominal. Corn dull; held at 40c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats—None here. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Wheat, 8c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.00; No. 2 Toledo, Wabash, $1.04@1.05. Corn—Market dull; No. 2 Toledo, 43@44c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Nov. 26.—HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at $1.04.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9c; low middling, 8⅜c; good ordinary, 8c; net receipts, 2,178 bales; sales, 2,105; stock, 110,054.

MOBILE, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 8⅞c; low middling, 8⅝c; good ordinary, 8c; net receipts, 2,959 bales; sales, 1,500; stock, 27,896; exports to France, 3,616; coastwise, 2,521.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8¼c; good ordinary, 8⅛c; net receipts, 6,194 bales; sales, 2,500; stock, 84,913; exports to Great Britain, 3,406; to the Continent, 3,105.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Active; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8⅜c; good ordinary, 8⅛c; net receipts, 4,619 bales; sales, 4,000; stock, 7,712; exports to the Continent, 2,364.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—COTTON—Dull; middlings, 8¾c; sales, 1,300 bales; exporters, 100; spinners, 208.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Low grades declined; middlings, 9c; low middlings, 8⅛c; good ordinary, 8⅛c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,100; stock, 34,100.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—Crude firmer; $1,09¾ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 8¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet, with sales at 86¼c, advanced to 92⅛c, at which prices closed firm; shipments, 53,000 brls; averaging 36,000; transactions, 300,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 27c.

MARINE NEWS.

THE TELEPHONE FOR SUBMARINE DIVERS.

Experiments have been in progress by the Coast-Wrecking Company, according to the San Francisco *Examiner*, looking towards the use of the telephone in communicating with submarine divers at work. One of the glasses of the diver's helmet is replaced with a copper-plate, and in this is inserted a telephonic wire, by means of which it becomes very easy to hold telephonic communication with the diver at whatever depth he may be. The device is of great practical value in difficult examinations, such as observations upon the keel of a vessel or the examination of wrecks, while it will make the work of submarine repairs and inspection much easier than it is under the signal-line system.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Charters—Coal to Chicago, 50c; merchandise to Cleveland, 50c per ton, free aboard.

Cleared—Props Passaic, Bay City, Colorado, Portage, Chicago; schrs Itasca, Scotia, A. M. Peterson (1,100 tons of coal), Pelican, Crosthwaite, Chicago. Montmorency (300 tons of coal), Gold Hunter (2,000 brls salt), Cleveland.

Passed Port Colborne for forty-eight hours ending 6 p. m., 25th.—Westward—None.

Eastward—Props Maine, Milwaukee, City of Concord, Ogdensburg; barks J. R. Benson, St. Catharines, J. H. Worts, Toronto; barge H. F. Church, Ogdensburg; schrs M. J. Wilcox, Ogdensburg; Mystic Star, Oswego.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet yesterday. Charters were reported for 60,000 bu wheat and 46,000 bu corn to Buffalo, at 6½c for one cargo wheat, and 4¾c for the corn. The schr Flying Cloud, wheat at 6¼c, and the schr Queen City, wheat on private terms. The schr Red Wing, corn at 4¾c.

The schr Sunrise loads 26,000 bu corn on owner's accounts and remains here through the winter.

The schr Nellie Gardner was chartered Monday to carry salt from Bay City to this port for 16c per brl, which is said to be the best rate of the season.

TOO MUCH JIB.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* of Monday contains a facetious paragraph about the carrying away of the south pier lighthouse at this port by the schr Gallatin, but the editor was a little off evidently in his nautical knowlege when he speaks of the vessel running "her jib through the lattice-work of the iron lighthouse," "carried it on her jib," "dislodged the lighthouse from her jib," "spearing small lighthouses with their jibs," and "topsail schooners waltzing all over the lakes with cut-granite lighthouses impaled on their jibs." The last sentence is the best, if it was intended for a joke, and will no doubt be fully appreciated by the marine man of the *Post and Tribune*.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 26.—The schr C. Hinckley cleared from Toledo for Erie the 21st with 21,000 bu of grain. She was caught in the gale of last week when off Cleveland. Her cargo was badly damaged and her sails were torn to pieces. She could not make port, and drifted on to Buffalo. She will be towed back to Erie.

Arrived—Prop Delaware, Chicago; schr C. K. Nims, Toledo; schr Comorant, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop C. T. Kershaw, Milwaukee; schr Niagara, 1,200 tons coal; schr Allegheny, 800 tons coal for Chicago.

A DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAMINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Prop Lake Breeze, of the Leamington, Amherstburg & Windsor Line, was burned to the waters' edge at about 3 o'clock this morning while lying at the dock here. A man named William H. Bush, colored, was burned to death. On attempting to pull him up through the scuttle the skin peeled off his hands and arms, allowing him to fall down again into the fire, and he had to be left to his fate, the men being driven away by the flames. The Captain and First Engineer were badly burned in trying to rescue Bush.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 26.—Down—Props Cuba, Ontario, D. K. Van Allen, Alaska and consort, J. Bertschy, Lewis Gilbert, St. Joseph; schrs Ina Keith, Clara Parker, Harriet Ross.

Wind—Northwest, gentle.

Weather—Cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 26—10 p. m.—Passed up—Prop John Pridgeon with Nellie Gardner.

Down—Props Lawrence, Nashua, Starucca L. Gilbert; schr Bahama.

Wind—North, fresh; clear and cold.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—Charters are reported as follows: To Buffalo, props Scotia and Nebraska and schr John B. Merrell, wheat at 7c; to Erie, prop Philadelphia, wheat on through rates; to Port Colborne, schr Thomas H. Howland, wheat at 7c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The prop Antelope ran into the schr Annie Vought yesterday, near the railroad bridge on the South Branch, and damaged the latter's port bow slightly.

Extensions on hull insurance are in order. The rate on sail vessels for five days and any fraction of a day is 2 per cent, and on steam craft 1 per cent.

A cablegram to J. V. Taylor, owner of the schr Fioretta, Capt. Gamble, announces the safe arrival at Glasgow, Scotland, of that lake schooner, on the 25th inst., with a cargo of deals from Grand Haven. The passage was made in forty-one days.

The schr P. S. Marsh was loaded at Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator C, with 30,000 bushels of barley, yesterday, and towed down to the dock near Rush street, where she will hold the grain for Lill & Bullen, maltsters.

Capt. Hank Bine has purchased a quarter interest in the tug J. C. Campbell, of Grand Haven, and will bring her here on the opening of navigation next spring and employ her mainly in towing the Grand Haven barges. Kirby, Furlong & Co., of Grand Haven, own one-half of the Campbell, and John Driscoll, the engineer, a quarter.

The overcrowded state of the elevators makes it probable that storage charters will continue active, and it is quite likely that an unusually large number of vessels will load, remain in port during the winter, and go below with their cargoes at going rates in the spring.

The wind shifted around yesterday morning, and blew light from the southeast during the forenoon. Vessels for below got away, but they experienced a change of wind again about noon, when it backed around to the northeast. About fifty vessels left port during the day, but the arrivals were very light.

ELSEWHERE.

The Toledo Produce Exchange has protested against "narrowing up the harbor" of that city, as proposed by the Aldermen.

Capt. John Pridgeon has settled with the United States Marshals who had claims against the tug Crusader, and on has a clear title to her.

One of the scows alongside the schr Wand, near Sand Beach, was damaged during the last storm, and, in consequence, the vessel sunk again to her former position. At last accounts the sea was running too high to admit of further operations in raising the sunken craft.

The schrs John Magee, Sam Cook, Jamaica, Rising Star, Lem Ellsworth, and Hartford were at Port Dalhousie last Saturday night, wind-bound. A heavy gale prevailed on Lake Ontario that day, and the water in the canal-level between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines was so high that vessels could not be locked either way.

The light-ship was removed at Colchester Monday, and in its stead a bright light will be kept up on the wharf until the close of navigation. The Lake St. Clair and Detroit River range lights, established and kept by Capt. J. W. Westcott, at the entrance to Detroit River, will be kept up till the 10th of December, and later if any vessels are running.

The schr Anandale went ashore about one mile from the old Fort, at Niagara, on Lake Ontario, Friday evening, and at last advices was lying broadside on in two feet of water. The breaking of her steering gear during a gale was the cause of the mishap. She is owned by Capt. Mowatt, of Kingston, is an A 2 vessel of 180 tons, and valued at $6,800. Her hull is insured in Toronto.

The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says: "A new elevator is to be erected on the Marine Block property, on Ohio street, by Mr. Charles W. Ensign, manager of the Commercial line of propellers. The elevator is to have a storage capacity of 200,000 bu of grain, and it is expected to have the building completed in time for the opening of navigation in the spring."

At Buffalo, Saturday, the tug Henry S. Sill, of Dunn's Line, was sold to Mr. F. N. Knapp, of Racine, Wis., for $5,000. The tug was built in 1875 by the Messrs. Carroll Bros., of that city, at a total cost of $9,500. She left for Racine Monday. Her crew will consist of Capt. Thomas Fletcher; mate, John Fletcher; and engineer, Charles Beaty.

The schrs Canton and James F. Joy will lay up at Detroit, if they have not already done so. The steam barges Selah Chamberlain, J. S. Fay, and E. B. Hall and their concerts are in winter quarters at Cleveland. The following vessels have laid up at Toledo: Schrs Wabash, Miami Belle, Lanta Belle, St. Peter, C. P. Minch, Laura, Jane Ralston, George W. Davis, Maumee Valley, and stmr Ruby. The schr D. P. Dobbins has laid up at Buffalo.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Antelope, Menominee, lumber, Kirby C. & Co.
Schr R. B. Hayes, Menominee, lumber, Kirby C. & Co.
Scow William Finch, Packard's, lumber, Market.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop D. Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries, State street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries, Rush street.
Prop George Steele, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Prop C. Neilson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, light, Rush street.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Mary Groh, Muskegon, sundries, State street.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Montgomery, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. J. Roeder, Manistee, sundries.
Prop S. P. Wilson, White Lake, sundries.
Bark Parana, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Driver, Carlton, sundries.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, sundries.
Schr M. S. Collins, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee, sundries.
Bark Two Fannies, Cleveland via Escanaba, sundries.
Bark J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, grain.
Bark Levi Rawson, Buffalo, grain.
Bark Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, grain.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Conquest, Annapee, sundries.
Schr Mongaugon, Port Huron, grain.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Monticello, Port Huron, grain.
Schr L. W. Perry, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Jennie Mullins, Ludington, light.
Schr Adriatic, Pentwater, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, light.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, light.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, light.
Schr G. C. Finney, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Robbie Knapp, Frankfort, sundries.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, sundries.
Schr C. North, Horn's Pier, sundries.
Schr Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Davidson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Johnson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Lt. Lawrence, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Delaware, Erie, sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr E. Blake, Goderich, oats.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, grain.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, grain.
Schr J. Bigler, Buffalo, grain.
Prop City of Duluth, Sarnia, sundries.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Saginaw, light.
Schr Newsboy, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Conquest, Clay Banks, sundries.

SPORTING.

YACHTING.

The Yacht Club held its annual meeting last evening at the Sherman House, Commodore Munger in the chair, and nearly all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

Capt. Bradley nominated Dr. J. R. Wilkins for honorary membership, and duly elected. George N. Lally and Frederick W. Bryan were proposed for membership. Laid over until the next meeting.

The Regatta Committee, through its Chairman, Capt. John A. Farrow, made its report for the past season, showing everything to be in shipshape.

The Secretary, James J. Wilson, made his annual report. At the beginning of the past season there were twenty yachts in the Club, and at its close there were sixteen.

The election of officers was then gone into. For Commodore, T. M. Bradley, John Prindiville, and A. A. Munger were nominated.

A long wrangle then ensued over the minutes of the last meeting, especially that portion of them in which the nominations for officers occurred. Some changes were then made, and the election was proceeded with. Capt. Prindiville positively declined to run. The vote was as follows: Bradley, 22; Munger, 5; Prindiville, 2. Capt. Bradley was declared elected.

For Vice-Commodore, the nominees were George Bullen, H. F. Griswold, and R. H. Fleming. The latter received 25 votes, and Mr. Griswold 4. Fleming was declared elected. John Triggs was elected Rear Commodore, receiving 27 votes, to 2 for Thomas Thompson. C. S. Kramer was chosen Secretary, by 21 to 7, his opponent being Thomas Powell. The Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Club for F. W. S. Brawley for Treasurer, which was done. The other officers were elected, as follows: Measurer, J. Q. Fergus; Executive Committee, W. E. Barnum, Thomas Thompson, and J. Q. Fergus. Mr. Thompson offered his resignation, which was accepted. This leaves three vacancies, which will be filled at the next regular meeting. Regatta Committee, Thomas Thompson, Chairman, George E. Wier, F. B. H. Bouter, W. D. Payne, and John A. Farrow.

The meeting then adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

Slosson's reply to the recent challenge of Schaefer is as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—*Mr. Jacob Schaefer*—SIR: I will play you a match game of billiards, 1,000 points up, French caroms, 5x10 table, on the following conditions: The game to take place in New York City on or about the 20th of December, and to be for $500 a side, the choice of table and hall to be decided by a toss. My reason for naming New York is, because we can have a larger audience than in Chicago, and we will both be in the former city about Dec. 20 to commence practice for the tournament to be held there in January. In the late match wherein I defeated you I conceded to you the choice of table, but in a new match I think it only just that you accord me an equal chance with you in this matter. I have deposited in the hands of Mr. Harvey Doty, of this city, $250 as forfeit and as an earnest of my challenge. If you accept please cover same with a like amount within one week from this date. The choice of final stakeholder and all other minor details can be arranged as soon as I am notified of your acceptance. Respectfully, GEORGE F. SLOSSON.

BASE-BALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 26.—Bob Ferguson has signed a contract to act as Captain and manager of the Springfield nine for 1879, and play short-stop, for $1,500. It is said it now rests with him whether Pike shall play centre field in the club.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—The Directors of the Cleveland Base-Ball Club decided, at a meeting to-night, to enter the National League for next season.

IMPROVED BY INDICTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—It is reported from Washington that Secretary Sherman is entirely uninfluenced by the action of the Grand Jury in bringing into court an indictment of Supervising-Architect Hill: that he reposes entire confidence in Hill, and will not disturb him in his office. Similarly the Board of Cook County Commissioners are entirely uninfluenced by the indictment of one of their associates in office. They have, if possible, more confidence in him now than they had before his presentment by the Grand Jury. The scene upon the occasion Monday of the presentation of his resignation was quite affecting. Mr. Fitzgerald, the noted reformer of the noted Reform Board, promptly moved a committee to consider the communication. The committee was appointed, and in five minutes reported a series of whereases and resolutions that must have occupied an hour in preparation, in which the Grand Jury was emphatically condemned and Mr. B. as emphatically indorsed, and the acceptance of his resignation absolutely and unqualifiedly declined. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, whereupon Mr. B. rose "with tears in his eyes" and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. Having snubbed the Grand Jury, the Ring members of the Board, Mr. Fitzgerald, the reformer, at the front, tried to carry through the old steal of $30,000 in favor of Contractor Harms. And I notice that the Hyde Park reformer, Wheeler, supported the scampish proposition. I ask the attention of the Hyde Park people who indorsed this man as a fit candidate, and would like to know their present opinion of their man.

In support of the position assumed in common by Mr. Sherman and the Cook County Board of Commissioners, it will doubtless be said that the small number of persons convicted by petit juries, in proportion to the number presented for trial by Grand Juries, furnishes sufficient excuse. We do not coincide with this view of the case. There is a well-founded belief in the public mind that in a majority of cases where trial juries fail to convict the failure does not arise from lack of convincing evidence, but from the fact that jurors are tampered with and corrupted. This conviction obtains with regard to a recent noted case,—that of the Protection Life-Insurance Company. The papers of yesterday state that Assistant State's Attorney Weber is rapidly accumulating evidence going to show that money was used with the jurors in that case, and that a mass of facts of this character will be laid before the Grand Jury for its action.

The fact that there is a failure of justice before trial juries should not deter Grand Juries from finding indictments, where the evidence is sufficient to warrant them. Nor should a high official like Secretary Sherman shield a subordinate behind the specious pretext that the finding of a Grand Jury is deserving of no weight merely because conviction by a trial jury is improbable. The fact that our trial Judges are seriously hampered in the administration of criminal justice by the tricks of dishonorable attorneys and the corruption of jurors should be regarded as a public misfortune, to be done away with as soon as may be, not to be used as evidences of good character by the subjects of criminal indictments as a protection against loss of reputation by reason of their presentment. One great fact in connection with the late indictment stands out in bold relief, namely: the fact that *the Government has been robbed of three quarters of a million of dollars!* The Grand Jurors have declared, upon oath, that Supervising-Architect Hill was connected with the robbery. Will Secretary Sherman refuse to suspend him from office pending further inquiry? CYNIC.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S PARADISE.

"Go to Colorado! It is a perfect Arcadia for Consumptives! Consumption cannot exist in that climate. People who go there even in the last stages of the disease, after a residence of only a few months, come away perfectly restored. I tell you a dose of Colorado is the best remedy for consumption ever discovered." Such are some of the praises lavished upon Colorado as a resort for consumptives, and only prove how egregiously ignorant these speakers and writers are of the real nature of the disease. If we were not personally acquainted with some of these praisers and know them to be honest, well-meaning people, we should suspect that they had been "roped" into an advertising scheme, to augment the price and sale of Colorado lands, or were working in the interest of some Colorado hotel-keeper. Persons suffering from *mere inflammation of the lung tissue* are doubtless often completely restored by a brief residence in Colorado or Florida. But when scrofulous matter has begun to accumulate in the lungs, no climate, however healthful, can *alone* effect a cure. A thorough course of medical treatment is required, aided by such hygienic measures as the condition of the patient will permit. The scrofulous matter must be absorbed and expelled from the system by the use of efficient alteratives. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a powerful alterative, and, aided by the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is an invaluable agent for expelling scrofulous matter from the lungs and system. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., offers special advantages to this class of patients. The best methods of medical and hygienic treatment are there pursued, besides the locality is one of the few which enjoys special immunity from this disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING WEEK!

Elaborate production of LESTER WALLACK'S Grand Romantic Drama,

ROSEDALE!

With an unequaled distribution of the principal characters, entire new costumes, and seven new and beautiful sets, the most artistic ever given in one play in this city, and

NEVER SURPASSED in the COUNTRY.

Act 1—Rosedale Park and Manor House. THE TIMELY BLOW.
Act 2—Old Gothic Room at Rosedale. "THE IRON IN THE FIRE."
Act 3—Mathew Leigh's Cottage, THE LOST HEIR.
Act 4—Scene 1—Room at Rosedale. Scene 2—The Gypsy Dell by Starlight. "COL. THE CRACK."
Act 5—Hall at Rosedale. Conservatory and Ball Room. THE RIFLE BALL.

This great play will be continued every evening till further notice, and at the

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

And Extra Holiday Matinee, THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY.
Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1; Matinees, 25c and 50c.
In preparation—Thomas Whiffen's new Drama, A DOUBLE LIFE.

UNION PARK CONGREG'NAL CHURCH,
Corner Ashland-av. and Washington-st.
THANKSGIVING EVENING CONCERT.
MLLE. MARIA LITTA,
Aided by the Ever Popular
Harmonia Quartette!
Mr. EMIL LIEBLING, and others,
AT UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Tickets, including Reserved Seats, 75c each. Sale of Tickets at Root & Sons' Music Co. on Wednesday; and at Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.
SAILORS' BETHEL BENEFIT
AT HERSHEY MUSIC HALL,
Thanksgiving Evening, Nov. 28, at 8.
A LECTURE
For the Benefit of the SAILORS' BETHEL.
"The American Crisis, 1873 to 1900," by Mr. G. McBride. A first appearance.
The Subject Matter of this Lecture is indorsed as Excellent by Mr. Metcalfe, of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
LOCAL INDORSEMENTS.
"Interesting and suggestive."—PROF. SWING.
"Intensely interesting; shows marked ability."—BISHOP CHENEY.
Admission, 25c. Box Office now open.

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EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.
THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF
DECORATIVE ART,
At 65 Washington-st.
Will close Christmas Eve. Till then open day and evening. Admittance, 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Thanksgiving Week. Grand Gala Week. Three Matinees. Monday, Nov. 25, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, with Special Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon at 2 o'clock, the most laughable entertainment in existence,
ELIZA WEATHERSBY'S FROLIQUES
And Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., in their very successful new Musical Bagatelle entitled HOBBIES, introducing Mr. GOODWIN'S Wonderful Imitations of Celebrated Actors.
Monday, Dec. 2, the celebrated actress, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.

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J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor.
DELIGHTFUL WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT
A CELEBRATED CASE!
Under the auspices of SHOOK & PALMER, UNION SQUARE THEATRE, New York. Scenery from New York. Also scenery by Mr. Strong. Cast: Messrs. J. W. Collier, E. K. Collier, Varrey, Thorne, O'Brien, Mrs. Baker, Miss Markley, Skerrett, Bascomb, Bessie Turner, and others of theatrical renown. Matinee Thanksgiving. Monday—MOTHER AND SON.

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ALL THIS WEEK! GREAT SENSATION!
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Matinees Tuesday and Friday, and a Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day.

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"SINGIN' SKEWL!"
THANKSGIVING-DAY!
Benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

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Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
No. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18, 1878.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1878, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Department United States Army, to be delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:

2,000 pounds HOMINY GRITS, kiln dried, in double sacks, 100 lbs. net each, inside twilled cotton and outside gunny, same as samples to be seen at this office.

9,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, in double sacks.

18,000 pounds SUGAR, "C," in barrels, full head lined.

8,000 pounds SALT, fine, in barrels, full head lined.

2,000 pounds Granulated SUGAR, in barrels.

Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at time of opening.

Actual tare at time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages will be allowed.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.,
Bvt. Brig. General U. S. A.

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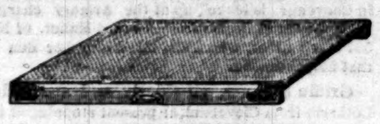

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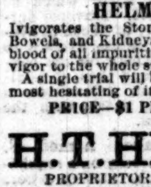

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CANADA, Frangeul...Wednesday, Dec. 11, 8:00 a. m.
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bLa Crosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bLa Crosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bWinona & New Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]
bWinona & New Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMarquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGeneva, Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	*7:25 a m	[illegible]
Ottawa & Streator Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washing'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*7:55 a m	*7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	*4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	*5:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 a m	*6:55 p m
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily [illegible]
Saturday's Boat don't leave until [illegible]
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily [illegible]
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STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c. 25c per box.

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TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.

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A new Medical Treatise, "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," [illegible] Price, $1, sent by mail. [illegible] the National Medical Association. [illegible] The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: [illegible] The author can be consulted. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. C. E. Fuller, Belvidere, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill., is a guest of the Palmer.

P. D. Drake, of the Rock Island *Argus*, is a guest of the Tremont.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is in the city for a few days, registering at the Pacific.

Maj. J. R. Roche, Dr. S. S. Kahn, and J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A., are guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. Charles A. Eldredge, Fond du Lac, Wis., is among the guests of the Sherman.

The Hon. David McWilliams, President of the Exchange Bank, Dwight, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and Col. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., are among the guests of the Tremont.

The Hon. W. M. Smith, Lexington, Ill., Railroad & Warehouse Commissioner, is stopping at the Tremont.

The shoemakers, silver-gilders, and cigar-makers held unimportant meetings at No. 7 Clark street last evening.

The Hon. F. Elliott, Ninety-fifth Highlanders, London, Eng., and Col. E. R. Owen, Forty-fourth British Infantry, are at the Palmer.

There is no truth in the rumor that Capt. Sam Keith, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, is a candidate for Bailiff of the Appellate Court. His friends deny that he has any political aspirations whatever.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 33 deg.; 10 a. m., 35; 12 m., 38; 3 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 37. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.65; 8 p. m., 29.58.

A. S. Mohler, Assistant General Freight Agent Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and J. S. Oliver, Superintendent of the Clinton Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, are registered at the Palmer.

B. H. Rubis, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; and R. C. Clowry, Division Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, are registered at the Pacific.

The Post-Office Stations will close on Thanksgiving-Day for the day at 10 o'clock a. m. Afternoon and evening mails will close at the same hour. There will be one delivery and one collection by the carriers throughout the city. The Money-Order, Registry, and Cashier's Divisions will not be open during the day.

The American Home Association met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. Nothing was done beyond discussing the arrangements for a proposed public entertainment to be given by the Association in the near future. The character of the entertainment to be given and the time and place of holding it will be announced hereafter.

The lecture on "London and Chicago in 1833," by Charles Cleaver, Esq., announced for last evening, at Union Temperance Hall, 787 Cottage Grove avenue, did not take place. For some unexplained reason, the lecturer failed to appear, and those who anticipated listening to reminiscences of early Chicago were denied that pleasure.

Olaf Nelson, a good-for-nothing fellow, was found dead at 7:30 last evening in the basement of a saloon at No. 191 North Halsted street, kept by Mrs. Rebecca Grilling. He had been hanging about the place in the afternoon, and after treating himself to his usual large dose of whisky, he went into the basement to sleep. Dissipation is the supposed cause.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Hermann Roebel, who died of concussion of the brain received by falling out of his buggy. While driving along Halsted street, near Willow, his vehicle collided with a farmer's wagon standing in front of a saloon, and the shock threw him out. He was 38 years of age, and kept a saloon at No. 206 North avenue.

At 6 o'clock last evening Patrick Walsh, 13 years of age, a newsboy, was run down at the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue by a horse and buggy driven by some unknown person, who drove rapidly away. The boy had just alighted from a Western-bound street-car. He was seriously injured about the sides and back, and was taken to his home, No. 15 Penn street.

The lady managers of the Loan Exhibition of the Decorative Art Society were rejoiced yesterday by an increased attendance. For several days there were fears that the exhibition would not prove a financial success, but it seemed as if the public was, after all, only waiting to have the show in complete shape before patronizing it. Yesterday the departments were thronged nearly all the afternoon and evening, and the receipts were gratifyingly large.

A person has been traveling around Hyde Park recently pretending to be employed by A. H. Roffe & Co. to solicit subscriptions to periodicals, etc. Whether he is authorized by the firm to do this is unknown, but he succeeded, under false pretenses, in getting from one lady a quasi-indorsement of himself, which he has been using to some extent. This indorsement the lady desires to withdraw, as far as it applies to this individual.

Henry Lucas, the bookkeeper who robbed his employers, Messrs. Carne & Drury, the abstract men, out of about $1,300, in September last, has been heard of at Indianapolis, where, it is stated, he is living with the woman who accompanied him in his flight from this city. Lucas left a wife and two children behind in destitute circumstances, and had it not been for kind neighbors they would have starved. Papers for his arrest were forwarded, and he will be brought back as soon as possible.

After six months of hard work in organizing themselves, during which time they were hampered at every step by the regimental commander, whose knowledge of military is confined to personal likes and dislikes, the members of Company C, of the Sixth Battalion, I. N. G., unanimously voted to disband. The members endeavored in every way to work harmoniously with the regimental officers, but finding, as they claim, that their company officers were insulted and the company threatened, they considered it advisable to disband.

The wife of Col. T. P. Robb, of Park Ridge, met with a painful accident as she was entering the store of Messrs. Gossage & Co., in this city, Monday. While passing an open coal-hole, a workman pushed a heavy plank up through the aperture, striking Mrs. Robb on the knee-pan, knocking her down, and for a few minutes rendering her insensible. A carriage was procured, and she was conveyed to the depot and attended to her home in Park Ridge. She was to have started for Colorado Springs with her daughter, but this accident will cause her to postpone the journey indefinitely.

At the request of some of the strongest manufacturing and mercantile houses of the city, the date of departure of the party proposing to visit Mexico for the purpose of investigating the opportunities for increasing the trade of the two republics has been postponed until the first week in January. Numbers of leading establishments find it very inconvenient, and in some cases impossible, to spare one of their number for a month's absence until the business of the year shall have been closed, and by postponing the trip it is believed that a much more complete representation of our manufacturing and business interests may thus be secured.

Special Agents Stuart and Henshaw wish it distinctly understood that Postmaster Palmer worked assiduously with them in aiding to ferret out the Roos case, that the Special Agents always have had, and they still have, full access to Mr. Palmer's private office, where Roos was captured. Roos became somewhat more bold Saturday night, because Special-Agent Stuart bid him good-by at 9 o'clock, and told him that he was going down to Galena. Stuart had his valise, and Roos walked with him to the street door. A report of the arrest was yesterday forwarded to the Department at Washington.

Mr. A. C. Hesing returned from the West yesterday, in fine health and spirits, and surcharged with enthusiasm on the subject of mines. He brought with him a box full of specimens of ores, all of which are rich, and a great many superlatively so. His trip was a very pleasant one, and, if he is able to carry out his plans, will ultimately prove profitable. Having made arrangements by which he can secure the control of some twenty claims in the "Globe district," Pinal County, Arizona, he intends, if possible, to get the capitalists of Chicago interested, with a view to the formation of a stock company. He is at present undetermined how he will go about it, but the matter will doubtless take definite shape within a week or two.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Baptist Mission Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Central Baptist Church, No. 290 Orchard street, Mrs. N. T. Gassette presided. Reports from the different churches were read, which showed a most satisfactory state of affairs. The Rev. Mr. Ongman, of the Swedish Baptist Church, presented the needs of the work among his people. The Union has decided that it will endeavor to raise as many dollars during the coming year as there are women in the Baptist churches of this city, or about $3,000. After the routine business of the meeting had been satisfactorily settled, the ladies adjourned to partake of a lunch prepared by the ladies of the church. There will be no meeting of the Union during the holidays, so that the next meeting will be held the fourth Tuesday in January, the place to be announced hereafter.

There have been rumors in circulation for several days to the effect that the Democrats, if conceded the organization of the State Senate, will insure the election of a Republican United States Senator. The proposition is said to come from Miles Kehoe, and to be made in the interest of Gov. Oglesby, though without his knowledge. It is laughed at by Republican members generally, since they have a majority of one in the Senate, and are sure of the organization; and that a Republican will be chosen Senator is considered unquestionable. So, they say, what advantage is to be derived from such a trade? Besides, should several votes be necessary, could Miles deliver them? It is not unlikely, it is said, that, if Gov. Oglesby's friends were in the majority in the Senate, they would agree to such a combination in order to secure votes for him. This, however, would be disgraceful, and the Republican candidates for the Senatorship will doubtless fight it out among themselves, no one asking for Democratic help, but each one standing on his own merits.

The New York *Hotel Mail*, in its Chicago correspondence, has a statement to the effect that John A. Rice, of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, was to take the management of the Tremont House, in this city, in place of Capt. Jewett Wilcox, who, it was said, was about to leave on account of the unpleasantness of his position. Capt. Wilcox is at present absent from the city, visiting his aged mother in Middlebury, Vt., where he will spend Thanksgiving. Mr. Chumasero, one of the trustees of the Couch estate, was, however, seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening and questioned in relation to the rumor. "There is absolutely no truth in it," said he. "Capt. Wilcox is not going to leave us. His relations with us have always been of the pleasantest character. He is a man of the strictest and most conscientious integrity. He is very popular with the guests of the house, and the trustees are pleased with him in every respect. You may say that the report is sensational and untrue." Capt. Wilcox has been occupying the position of manager of the Tremont House for the past two years or more. He came here from St. Louis, and is one of the proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, Cairo. Since his advent here he has been an enterprising citizen, who has aided in furthering everything of a public character that would aid the growth of Chicago, and in that capacity has been prominently before the public among whom he has made a host of friends.

The Chicago Society of Decorative Art held its annual meeting yesterday morning at the Palmer House. The attendance was very large, and the enthusiasm great. Mrs. J. Young Scammon presided. After the transaction of the usual routine business, reports were received from the Treasurer, Mrs. W. K. Nixon, who announced a large balance on hand; and from the Committees on Drawing Classes, Embroidery Classes, and Examination, all of whom announced a satisfactory condition of affairs. An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following result: President, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. A. M. Loomis, Mrs. John N. Jewett, and Mrs. W. G. Hibbard; Corresponding-Secretary, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop; Recording-Secretary, Miss Emma C. Kellogg; Treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Ryerson; Managing Committee, Mesdames R. W. Isham, Clinton Locke, R. P. H. Durkee, A. T. Galt, E. S. Stickney, N. B. Judd, H. J. Willing, J. H. McMurray, Potter Palmer, W. E. Strong, D. P. Wilkinson, A. H. Chetlain, Samuel Appleton, C. P. Huntington, A. Keith, W. K. Nixon, A. B. Mason, B. F. Magruder, F. A. Eastman, L. Z. Leiter, G. M. Higginson, G. W. Hale, Hall McCormick, Franklin MacVeagh, and Charles P. Kellogg. The Society is in a very flourishing condition. Those ladies who have been members in the past all renewed their memberships yesterday, and many new names were added to the rapidly-increasing membership-roll.

THE ANDERSON CASE.

The meeting of the official Board of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church Monday evening was quite a large one, twenty-three out of the thirty members being present. It appears that the principal subject of discussion was the nature of the penalty to be imposed upon the accused. While, as a matter of law, it is for the pastor to decide what shall be done, it has grown to be the custom for him to convene the Church Board for advice and counsel. There are four forms of punishment prescribed in the Book of Discipline: Mercy and forgiveness on repentance; reprimand by the pastor or the church body; suspension from the church for a period discretionary with its authorities; and utter expulsion from membership. The verdict of the jury was that mercy and forgiveness should be exercised if consistent and right, and the Board was desirous of doing so, but wished to avoid hasty action. There were certain mitigating facts presented in the case of the ladies, which some of those present at the meeting appreciated. They had been reared in a country where beer-drinking was not considered an offense, and had had no idea that any stronger liquor than beer was to have been sold on the premises. Moreover, they expressed their sorrow for any offense that they might have been guilty of, and any trouble that they might have brought upon the church. But the meeting had no formal evidence of this fact, and some thought it desirable to have that before final action was taken. There was also a general desire expressed to confer with Bishop Merrill, a man of good discretion and judgment. The next meeting will be held either Friday or Monday night.

NOT INDICTED.

It was not *John* Forsythe who was indicted with certain County Commissioners a year or more ago, as the type made a local item read yesterday. The name of the person who had been thus honored was James Forsyth—not "John," and no "e" at the end of his name. Mr. JOHN FORSYTHE in his capacity of a Grand Juror has helped to indict persons who deserved it, but has had no occasion himself to receive that sort of distinction.

THE CITY-HALL.

Scrip to the amount of $600 was dealt out yesterday.

License and special-assessment receipts yesterday were about $500.

One case of diphtheria and two cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The Treasurer yesterday paid Walter Kimball $10,000 upon a judgment obtained for damage to property affected by the widening of State street.

Calumet avenue will soon be opened and sewered form Eighteenth to Twentieth street. The city has title, and the special assessment for the work has all been paid except about $300.

Mr. Billings, President of the West Side Gas Company, has telegraphed from New York that he will be here Friday to attend the joint meeting of the Committees on Gas and Finance, who are to discuss gas matters.

Ald. Seaton and Saunders took it upon themselves yesterday to inspect the books of the City Treasurer's office. After finding out the amount of money on hand—$1,300,000—they called at the Corn Exchange, Union, and International Banks. Then they sat down and figured out that there was in the banks more by $2,000 than Mr. Larrabee's books called for. All of which caused them much astonishment till they were informed that outstanding checks accounted for the apparent discrepancy.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $7,401, and his disbursements about $25,000. Of the latter amount $10,404 was paid to Mrs. Mary C. Goodloe upon an old judgment for real-estate damages, and thereby hangs a tale, to-wit: At the time of the opening of lower Milwaukee avenue, certain property for which Mr. Speed S. Goodloe was trustee, was damaged to the extent of $10,404. Before the judgment thereupon obtained was paid Mr. Goodloe had the misfortune to die. Mrs. Goodloe obtained from the courts of Kentucky the trusteeship of his property, and thereupon she sought to collect the Chicago judgment. This city would not accept her receipt, upon the ground that she was both the beneficiary and trustee of Goodloe's property. She petitioned for a mandamus, and Judge Jameson recently decided that the city was obliged to accede to her demands, and yesterday the claim was paid.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

To-day will be insane day in the County Court, in view of to-morrow, the regular time, being Thanksgiving.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of numerous petty cases, held a lengthy session, and each member, upon adjournment, was satisfied that he had earned his money.

Sheriff Kern has about cast up his accounts, and on Monday will be ready to step down and out. Instead of annoying the Sheriff-elect in setting up his business, he will have an office at No. 108 LaSalle street.

Several of the Committees met yesterday afternoon and audited a large number of bills. Sexton was there in a persuasive mood, and everybody else who had a claim, large or small, just or unjust, was on the ragged edge. The bills audited will be passed on to-day, and such as are neglected will be rushed through Saturday, the understanding being that the "Ring" will adjourn to-day until that date for its final pow-wow.

EMPLOYES AND COMMITTEES.

The newly-elected and a portion of the old County Commissioners, who were elected as Republicans, were to have held a caucus at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Tremont House, to hear Mr Senne's report upon the selections of his committees. At the hour mentioned, Judge Wood, Charles L. Coburn, and ex-Ald. Stewart were the only ones that turned up. They waited for over an hour, but no other of the Commissioners showed up. It seems that Mr. Senne had not fully decided upon his list of Committees, and it was thought best to postpone the meeting until Friday or Saturday afternoon. So far as the Committees are concerned, it is tolerably certain that both Mr. Stewart and Judge Wood will be placed upon the Finance Committee, with the former as Chairman. Of the others but little can be said. Messrs. Ayars, Spofford, and Coburn will be placed in important positions as Chairmen of Committees. Commissioner Miller, also, will not be forgotten in the deal, as he is pledged to serve in the interest of the people. While he is not a man of speeches, he is said to be an energetic worker and an honest, upright man. So far as Fitzgerald's machinations are concerned, it is said that he, Conly, Bradley, Wheeler, and Meyer are still hanging together, but that even Boffmann, Democrat though he is, is tired of them, and that he will labor in harmony with the reform members. So far as Fitzgerald's endeavors to have certain men retained in their present positions are concerned, his labors are vain. His Committee Clerk will have to go to give place to Mr. George Rockafellow, a very worthy man, now in the employ of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. Rockafellow was in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company as a traveling auditor, and he is very highly recommended by his former superiors. McLaughlin will be sat down upon, and the County Hospital will be put into competent hands. Mr. Reynolds, of Evanston, is the one prominently mentioned for the position of Warden. McLaughlin's management of the Hospital is not at all satisfactory to the new Board, and he may as well begin to pack up. His chances for staying where he is are indeed too thin even to build the slightest hope upon. Dr. Spray will be retained as the Medical Superintendent of the County Hospital for the Insane. His management of that institution, and the discipline and improvements he has instituted there, have won for him so many encomiums from the medical profession generally, and the Advisory Medical Board, that it is thought best to retain him in place. So far as Warden Peters is concerned, he will have to seek another habitation and occupation. He will be replaced by a competent man, whose name has not yet been prominently mentioned. The new Warden will be made subordinate to the Medical Superintendent of the Insane Hospital and Poor-House. It is more than likely that Capt. McGrath will be retained in his present place as County Agent, as he is said to discharge his duties faithfully. As to anything further, it may be stated that the new County Board will clean out pretty generally all the old Ring employes who have held their positions for that cause only. Handly, Court-House Superintendent, will be given a permanent vacation, and he will go back to the happy occupation of gamecock-raising. It is not at all likely that work on the new Court-House will stop, as the new Finance Committee will devise means by which the construction will be continued during the coming year, but contractors will find it a little harder to get their bills of illegal extras through.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The 4-per cent sales yesterday amounted to $200.

Deputy Marshal Sabin sold the schooner J. Catchpole yesterday for $230, in satisfaction of a debt for sailors' wages.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $73,000 in currency, $3,000 in silver, and $500 in gold.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $31,741. Of which amount $26,380 was for taxes on spirits, $4,021 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,304 for beer.

Commissioner Hoyne dismissed the case against J. G. Wustrum, the curbstone liquor-broker, yesterday, it appearing that there was absolutely nothing in it that even squinted at a violation of the Internal Revenue laws on Wustrum's part.

Hugh Scott, who was accused of personating an internal revenue officer, and unjustly exacting the sum of $1 from a Cheyenne saloon-keeper named Barnet, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and the result of the examination rather put a different face on affairs. The complainant made out a prima facie case, but Scott showed that he was an officer in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Road, and that, as such, he had incurred the ill-will of Barnet in certain legal complications in which that individual and his partner had been involved. The whole thing appeared rather in the light of the set-up job, pure and simple, and the Commissioner took the thing under advisement until this morning.

CRIMINAL.

Louisa Carter, colored inmate of a bagnio in Cheyenne, is locked up at the Armory charged with the theft of $50 from Edward Maher, of No. 537 Clark street, whom she lured into her den in that neighborhood.

Griffin Skinner, an elderly and spectacled Lothario from Cleveland, at present stopping at the Burdick House, has caused to be arrested two girls named Belle Hamilton and Sarah Howard. They are said to be night-walkers, and he picked them up Monday evening, and entertained them at his room in the O'Neill Building, corner of State and Harrison streets. While he was asleep they stole his gold watch, valued at $200, and $20 in currency.

C. W. Jennings, a Dearborn street lawyer, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Healey and Traynor upon a warrant sworn out by Mrs. S. S. Pratt, of No. 57 North Halsted street, who alleges that he embezzled collections to the amount of $938,—$788 on her account and $150 on the account of a relative. It is further claimed that he induced the lady to sign a document in his office, with which he designed to cover up the alleged theft. The case will come up for hearing on the 29th.

John Lohman, of Lake County, Ind., came to town last week to visit his sister and to sell a load of potatoes. On the way he picked up a tramp and gave him a ride into the city, and when John stopped at his sister's house on Thirty-first street, the tramp pretended that he knew where he could sell the load. The unsuspecting Granger told him to go do it. The horse and wagon were found yesterday by Detective James Morgan in a Blue Island avenue livery-stable, the tramp having sold the potatoes to a grocer.

The West Twelfth street police, after shadowing for some time past the actions of H. A. Pfeifter, a clerk in the dry-goods store of John York, No. 782 Halsted street, yesterday found that he had a room in an entirely different location from his boarding-house. This appeared to confirm a suspicion that Mr. York had entertained for some time, and Pfeifter was placed under arrest. His room was found to contain about $200 worth of all kinds of dry goods which he had stolen from time to time during his two months' employment at the store. He is 41 years of age, and has a wife and family living in the suburbs.

At about 3:30 yesterday morning burglars entered the residence of Mrs. E. Wright, No. 542 West Ohio street, by forcing open a rear window. Three of them entered her bedroom, seized and dragged her from her bed, and beat and bruised her terribly, in the hope of making her divulge the whereabouts of valuables about the house. The lady's screams attracted the attention of the neighbors, and at their approach the men ran away, not waiting to secure any plunder. In addition to the fright and the bruises, Mrs. Wright received a severe scalp-wound from some blunt instrument, and is suffering severely. She is able to describe only one of her assailants.

Justice Matson issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of Rudolph C. Felcke and C. N. Traverse. The former is wanted for burglary, and Traverse for defrauding a laundry-woman on the West Side of $100. Some nights ago Felcke got into the photograph-gallery of N. N. Adams, near the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, where he stole a camera valued at $200, which he pawned for $5 on Clark street. Traverse purchased a laundry in the vicinity of Western avenue from a Miss Wood, mortgaged the fixtures to that unfortunate woman as security for the payment of the purchase money, and then, it is alleged in the affidavit, absconded. Officers are in pursuit of the accused, but it is said with the barest prospect of securing them.

A merchant of Milwaukee named F. Koenig was brought here yesterday on a requisition procured by the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., and lodged in jail charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The prisoner has done business with the house of Farwell & Co. for the past two years, and has up to the present time been regarded as a purchaser entitled to consideration and accommodation. About one month ago his establishment in Milwaukee was destroyed by fire, and after settling his losses with the insurance companies he came to Chicago to purchase a new stock. He represented himself as worth $22,000 outside of his liabilities, upon the strength of which representations he was well treated by the firm. He purchased about $5,000 worth of goods and returned to Milwaukee. A short time ago it was ascertained that he was selling goods saved from the fire, and an agent was sent to Wisconsin to ascertain his status. After making inquiries, he returned and reported everything straight, but for some reason or other it was decided that it was best to make a more diligent search to ascertain his actual assets. The result confirmed an impression that had obtained with Farwell & Co., for it proved that he was not worth $22,000, or any sum that would have justified the firm in trusting him to any extent. Then Farwell & Co. procured his arrest and commitment to jail, where he is locked up in default of bail. The facts will be inquired into before Meech this afternoon.

THE INDICTED.

MUELLER AND MILLS.

The late excitement over what are technically known as the Custom-House cases is rapidly dying out, and matters about the Government Building have resumed their wonted calmness once more. None of the indicted turned up yesterday. Mueller and Mills were expected from Cincinnati, but there was a conspicious failure to appear. One impression was that they would give bail before the Judge of the District Court at Cincinnati, and that Hill and Potter would do the same at Washington and New York. There has been an unaccountable and unexcusable delay in preparing the papers in the cases, but John Stillwell, Marshal Hildrup's Chief-Deputy, went forth Monday night armed and equipped with the documents, and bent on reaching Washington as fast as steam power could take him there. Deputy Marshal Gilman started on a similar errand last night for Cincinnati. If bail is accepted at either Washington or Cincinnati,—and it is more than likely that such will be the course,—the outside indicted will probably not be seen here until the day of trial. Otherwise they will be brought on, in company with their official protectors, as soon as they can be found and the snorting locomotive can get them here.

A GREAT ABSURDITY.

A dispatch in yesterday afternoon's *Journal*, doubtless "inspired," and intended to let Mueller et al. down easily, gave what purported to be the total amount of money which Mueller received under his contract for labor and materials in connection with the Chicago Custom-House Building from Sept. 1, 1876, to date as $490,000. The indictment put the stealage at $850,000, which, as the dispatch would have it, was $360,000 more than Mueller ever received for his work. But this effort to let Mueller down without dropping him in a way that might hurt, and at the same time to show, by innuendo, that the Grand Jury didn't know anything, or "had acted on information not of a trustworthy character," was nothing more or less than a dead failure. Figures may be made to lie, especially when "inspired" by interested ones at the Washington end of the line. The facts show that the Grand Jury were right.

The exact amount paid Mueller upon his various contracts on the new Custom-House is shown by the vouchers signed by him and taken in duplicate. One set of these vouchers is kept in the office of the Collector of Customs at this point, and the other in the Treasury Department at Washington. From Auditor Harris, of the Collector's office, THE TRIBUNE reporter obtained the following figures, taken from the vouchers kept in the office here, and not "doctored" to meet the exigencies of the case, as must have been done at the other end of the line in order to give Mueller the good showing he got in the dispatch referred to. These figures, taken from these vouchers, show that the total amount paid Mueller, instead of being $190,600, was $2,057,360.94, which is made up as follows:

For stone	$ 615,607
For sawing	124,221
For hauling	38,283
Total payments under the 15 per cent contract	1,279,156
Total	$2,057,360

The inspired artist who doctored things so nicely at the other end of the line had probably forgotten, or never knew, that the duplicate vouchers were stowed away here in a convenient place for reference.

PROF. SWING.

THE ANNUAL RECEPTION

to Prof. and Mrs. Swing, tendered by the congregation of the Central Church, was held last evening at the Palmer House, whose spacious parlors had been thrown open for the guests by Mr. Potter Palmer. The entire parlor floor was given up for the evening to the friends of the reverend gentleman. The number present during the evening was about 800, but there was room for all, and the crowd which is generally considered to be inseparable from a popular reception was entirely avoided. Prof. Swing and wife received their guests at the door of the parlors, and none of his parishioners who were present failed to pay their respects, as in duty bound, to their loved pastor.

The evening was made further enjoyable by a most pleasant programme of music and recitations. The Chicago Madrigal Club were present, and gave some of their best selections. Mr. Frank T. Baird officiated at the piano. Miss Tallmadge read very acceptably one of Mrs. Browning's best poems, which was followed by a most charming rendering of Mendelssohn's "Autumn" by the Misses Whitney and Baker. Prof. James Gill followed with "The King's Highway," and Miss Whitney then gave "My Dearest Heart." Mr. Brodery sang "Nancy Lee," and Miss Baker attracted considerable attention by the pathetic song of "Jamie." The programme was ended by Miss Tallmadge, who read "The Deacon's Story."

After the guests had begun to leave and the formal reception was over, Johnny Hand's orchestra essayed some dance music, and what had begun as a reception terminated in a very enjoyable dancing party, which was kept up until towards midnight.

Among the many who were present were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimball, Mrs. Ralph N. Isham, Miss Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Emery A. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley, the Hon. and Mrs E. B. Sherman, Judge and Mrs. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kellogg, Col. and Mrs. Roys, the Hon. and Mrs. W. T. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. McCreavey, Mrs. L. T. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske, Col. and Mrs. Frank Eastman, Mrs. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Barrett, Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner, Mr. Corbly and daughter, Mr. and Miss Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Swiberg, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Halberg, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Mrs. Enos Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. B. Daly, Mrs. Dr. H. W. Thomas, Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, Mrs. Compton, Ann Arbor; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Steil, Mr. and Mrs. Nelliger, Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cuthbert, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Talbot, the Misses Swing, Miss Minnie Andrews, the Misses Wheeler, the Misses Smeeth, Miss Minnie Strong, Miss Wentworth, Miss Barker, Miss Washburn, the Hon. John Wentworth, the Hon. Moses Wentworth, Mr. Frank Chandler, Mr. Fuller, Mr. McDonald, Mr. George Cook, Mr. Wilson Cook, Mr. George Blossom, Mr. Meadowcroft, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. W. L. Ensign, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Burt Swett, Mr. F. W. Callender, Mr. Ernst, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Prof. Samuel Willard, Mr. Warren Brown, Mr. Wallace Boyington, the Hon. Simeon W. King, Mr. Leonard Bacon, Mr. Frank Barker, and Mr. Chandler, of the New York *Independent*.

THE HALL ESTATE.

HOW SHALL THE MORTGAGE BE PAID?

Elbridge G. Hall, of the wholesale hardware firm of Hall & Kimbark, died on the 13th day of April, 1877. He had been one of the earliest settlers of Chicago, and had long been regarded as one of the substantial business men of the growing city. Soon after his death his executors, W. H. Ryder, Edson Keith, and James H. Swan, caused his will to be proved in the Probate Court, the bonds being fixed at $400,000, which, as is usual, was double the estimated value of his property. As it was a peculiar will, some of its provisions may be quoted: To his wife, Addie M. Hall, he gave his wearing apparel and personal effects, his residence on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court (whose mammoth size and sombre appearance is familiar to all frequenters of the avenue), 300 shares of $100 each in the First National Bank, valued at $75 above par, 100 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of the Chamber of Commerce, valued at $70 a share, and $50,000 in cash. He also bequeathed 190 Chamber of Commerce shares to his sister, Fannie G. Hall; $3,000 to the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery for keeping his final resting-place in good repair; $5,000 to his niece, Mary Smith, of Ohio; $5,000 to his niece, Mrs. Frances Underwood; $5,000 to his niece, Ella Cobb; $5,000 to Mr. B. F. Underwood; $5,000 to his nephew, S. W. Parsons; $5,000 to the Old Ladies' Home; $5,000 to the Hospital for Women and Children; $40,000 to Lombard University; $5,000 to "the Institution for Protestant Deaconesses," established in accordance with the plan of Dr. William Passavant, of Pittsburg; $10,000 to the First Universalist Church; $5,000 to the Third Universalist Church; $10,000 to the Board of Trustees of the Universalist Convention for the support of superannuated clergymen; and the residue of his property to the same Board of Trustees for the education of young men to the ministry.

This will was made in 1873, before the financial panic. The shrinkage of values that followed that troublous period caused Mr. Hall to add a codicil in 1874, by which he reduced the bequest to Lombard University from $40,000 to $20,000; he also annulled the bequest to the "Protestant Deaconesses"; he revoked the bequests to the First and Third Universalist Churches; and reduced the sum previously given to the Universalist Board of Trustees from $10,000 to $5,000. For some reason unexplained, he added another codicil in the following year, by which he again reduced the bequest to Lombard University, making the donation $10,000; the extra $10,000 he divided between his wife and the First Universalist Church Society. This codicil bore the date of Nov. 20, 1875.

THE SCHEDULE OF HIS PROPERTY,

filed after his death by his executors, included $2,772 worth of furniture and paintings, the Wabash avenue house, six lots in Hyde Park and about fifteen city lots, notes to the amount of $23,300, most of them marked "good," fifty shares of First National Bank stock (he had evidently disposed of the other 250 shares mentioned in the will), twenty-two shares of $50 each of the Logansport Manufacturing Company, valued at 70 cents on the dollar, 190 shares of Chamber of Commerce stock held by the State Savings Institution as collateral security for Hall's note for $12,000, fifty shares of $100 each of the American Bridge Company, valued at 50 cents on the dollar, and 700 shares of $100 each of the Chicago & Bureau Valley Coal Company, valued at $1 a share.

This statement indicated a great falling-off in the value of the estate, and probably if Mr. Hall had lived another year he would have had to revise his entire will. But the executors' schedule was filed at a time when real estate had reached its lowest mark. From that schedule the executors omitted, singularly enough, the large five-story building known as Nos. 80, 82, and 84 Michigan avenue, and occupied as the hardware store of Hall & Kimbark. Their reason for such omission doubtless was because the edifice was mortgaged for $60,000, which was more than its estimated value.

It is about this building that a suit has been begun by Mr. George Scovil in behalf of the mortgagee, Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston. Early in 1873, while it was still in the process of erection, Mr. Hall, being pressed for funds, borrowed $60,000 of Mr. Shaw, giving him a mortgage on the property for that amount. The building was then supposed to be worth $120,000. Shortly after, however, came the panic and the subsequent fall in the price of real estate. Mr. Hall's note, bearing date Sept. 15, 1873, fell due Sept. 15, 1878, and the suit to foreclose has accordingly been commenced. Now, this case of itself would be of no general interest were it not for one feature. The holder of Mr. Hall's note, being doubtful of the building bringing $60,000 on a forced sale, has caused the

SUIT TO BE ENTERED AGAINST THE ENTIRE ESTATE,

thus jeopardizing the charitable bequests which Mr. Hall made in his will. It is not probable that any objection will be made by the defense, represented by Mr. W. S. Young, to the sale of the Michigan avenue building for the satisfaction of the mortgage, but there will be a struggle against the collection of any part of the note out of the rest of the estate. The prosecutors claim that it would be best for the interests of the executors and the estate to pay the mortgage in cash, and hold the building until a rise in real property will make the deficiency good. But Mrs. Hall, the widow, is now in Paris, and such a step could not be taken without her consent. Neither have the charitable institutions been heard from.

THE COLORED RACE.

THEIR CLAIMS IGNORED.

Quinn's Chapel, on Fourth avenue, which has so often resounded with the amens of the colored Methodists of the South Side, was yesterday evening the scene of one of the liveliest of political meetings. The colored voters of the city have been much exercised ever since the election over what they are pleased to consider an ignoring of their claims by the Republicans, and this meeting was called as a general mass-meeting of all the colored men of the city to consider the situation, and take measures to secure more concerted action in the future. The chapel was crowded, and the trouble began with the beginning and lasted until the adjournment. There was much excitement. C. H. Jackson was elected Chairman, and Paul Jones Secretary.

After some desultory talk, a committee, consisting of J. Houser, J. L. Grigsby, Robert C. Waring, W. A. Baker, and W. S. Johnson, was appointed to draft resolutions.

While the Committeemen were deliberating several speeches were made. J. L. Campbell was first called out, and said this was a most momentous epoch, as far as the colored people of Chicago were concerned. When they looked abroad and saw that there was no such thing as political liberty in the South, they were likely to feel indignant; yet the little chance for progress that the colored people had, they had derived from the Republican party. He did not expect to get any personal benefit out of that party, nor did he think that the colored people generally need expect very much from that source; but he still clung to that party because it had a record. It had always been the friend of the colored people, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were the brightest pages in its history. Under the present Administration the colored people of the South were being crushed and politically destroyed, yet that Administration was doing harm to the Republican party, and was opposed to its interests. Hence they should not blame the Republican party, which was generally in favor of their rights. If they should leave the Republican party, where could they go? There was certainly no other party but was antagonistic to their interests. True, the party had not done well by the colored people for the past two or three years, but that was no reason for them to secede and join a party which had always been their enemy. They had nothing to expect from the Democratic party, and, as for the Greenback party, it had nothing for itself, not to say for anybody else. It was therefore the business of the colored people to stick to the Republican party. He advised them to stay by their colors, and if they got no favors this year, they might next year. He was proud of the colored man; he considered him the grandest product of the nineteenth century. He had only been enfranchised a few years, and look at the progress that he had made! All he asked was a clear field and a fair fight.

The Rev. J. C. Booth, pastor of the colored congregation of Quinn's Chapel, was the next speaker. He said that the Republican party had not done as much for them as they expected, but yet they could not do better than remain with it. Where self-interest was concerned, it was always best to work in unison, and he did not believe it was time yet for them to divide their strength. They were not yet out of the woods. He himself had not mixed much in politics, but he believed such meetings as this were of great benefit, and he proposed to be with them oftener. The colored men were loyal to the country, and whenever there was a call for help to save the country the colored men would be the first to respond.

Mr. John Howard said that the reason why the colored people of Chicago had never obtained any political power was because they were divided, not as between the Republican and Democratic parties, but as among the Republicans. The trouble was that too many wanted to be leaders. At the last election the colored people could have elected Judge Bradwell if they had united their forces.

The Committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The miscellaneous condition of the colored voters of Cook County concerning their political interest has resulted in non-recognition of them in elective and appointive positions; and

WHEREAS, The division among us in the recent political struggle has tended to an almost total annihilation of our strength; and

WHEREAS, The necessity of a consolidated effort on the part of the colored voters of Cook County recommends itself to us as the only remedy towards securing our future political recognition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of a permanent organization of the colored voters of Cook County for the purpose of remedying the above-named weaknesses. Be it further

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by this body to carry into effect these resolutions. Be it further

Resolved, That the Committee report to a general mass-meeting called in two weeks from date by said Committee.

There was a good deal of excitement over the adoption of these resolutions.

William Baker, the basso of the colored political population, moved to amend the first resolution by the insertion of the word "Republican." Dr. Washington roused himself up and declaimed in a very loud voice against any such outrage, saying that the meeting had been called as a general mass-meeting of colored voters without reference to party. He was proud to call himself a member of the Greenback Labor party.

Washington was called to order several times, but refused to yield the floor, and there came near being a row then and there. The Chairman, however, managed to pour oil on the waters, and the roaring Greenbacker was finally squelched.

The resolutions as amended were adopted, and the following were appointed on the General Committee: S. W. Scott, John G. Jones, John T. Anderson, William Baker, John T. Williams, J. H. Howard, J. L. Campbell, L. D. Stacker, C. H. Jackson, S. Wright, Jackson Sandrica, G. Lawson, D. D. Dawson, J. Q. Grant.

While these appointments were being made a young mulatto named Ramson arose and declared that he was a persecuted citizen; that he had been accused of being a Democrat; that he thanked God that he could vote as he chose; and, finally, that he was President of a club called "Our Boys," which would some day be a political power in the city.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

THANKSGIVING TIME

is approaching, and while there is no limit of giving to the Foundlings' Home, and it is a good thing to give at all times, yet it would be pleasant for the officers of the Home to have as large a contribution upon Thanksgiving-Day as possible. The contributions which have been made since last Thursday, and the mention of which has been scattered through the papers of a week, are here brought together, and are republished together with the additional subscriptions which were received yesterday. The aggregate, it is very gratifying to see, is beginning to be large, and it is to be hoped that the two days yet remaining will add much to it:

E. S.	$10	C. H. Howard & Co.	$ 5
T. I. P.	5	Marshall Field	10
J. D. L. Harvey	5	S. G. Spaulding	10
Ketcham & Fick	10	A Friend	2
A Friend	2	Mrs. W. W. Cole	5
Bacon Wheeler	10	Mrs Jerome Beecher	5
Hay & Prentice	5	W. W. Barcus	5
John B. Drake	10	Sherman Hall & Co.	5
Wahl Bros.	5	D. K. Tenney	25
Thomas Dent	2		
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.	10	Total	$156
William Ghormley	10		

E. L. Hedstrom & Co. contributed one ton of coal; B. F. F. two barrels—and F. S. H. one barrel—of flour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPUDIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—We, Old Ladies, wish to inform the public that the letter purporting to be written by "Mrs. Polly A. B.," in Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, was not concocted or written by any resident of the Old Ladies' Home. While we are thankful to Miss Cary and others who employed their talents for our benefit, and hope they fell that it is "more blessed to give than to receive," we would say that many of us in former years have attended first-class concerts, and think we are still capable of appreciating good music. If we were as childish and imbecile as the above-mentioned article would indicate, we think a more appropriate name for our pleasant Home would be an Asylum for the Weak and Feeble-Minded.

ONE OF THE OLD LADIES.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

At 11 o'clock Monday night, the Mr. William H. Wiswell, whose dangerous illness was recounted in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, died at the family residence on Ridge avenue, Evanston. The last sad rites will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at his late home, hence by carriages to Rosehill. The death of Mr. Wiswell seems exceedingly sudden, as he was prostrated while at his office in Chicago last Saturday afternoon by the fell disease of paralysis. Though for a number of years an active business man, being extensively engaged in the wholesale pickle trade, he was at the time of his death only 31 years of age. He leaves a young wife and a host of friends to mourn his early call.

COE INTERVIEWED.

What the President of the New York Clearing-House Has to Say About Silver Deposits—He Shows Amazing Ignorance of the Silver Question—Don't Relish the Idea of Free Coinage.

Correspondence Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Yesterday I asked myself: "Who is the person in New York whose recent action has caused the most talk?" and the answer came quickly: "Mr. George S. Coe, President of the Clearing-House Association; I will run down and see him." For I remembered that he was not only the official representative of all the New York banks, but the sagacious man, I had heard, who, in August, 1861, after Bull Run, suggested to Salmon P. Chase the project from which sprang the whole National-banking system.

Down I went to the American Exchange National, on Broadway, near Wall street, a rich old bank in a rich old building. Through to the rear I passed, and to the centre of three rooms connected or divided by ground-glass windows reaching to the high ornate ceiling, and with tesselated floors and solid black-walnut gothic furniture and wainscoting, and there I found Mr. Coe.

He smiled frankly as he looked at my card, and said, "O, yes! I know what you want." He is tall and slender,—this man whose ukase against the United States Government has raised such a storm,—perhaps 55 years old; quick, ready manners; sharp features ranged round a very Appenine of a nose; a pleasant mouth; a rather retreating forehead, bushy eyebrows, and mutton-chop whiskers, and a general resemblance to William H. Seward.

"You New York banks have stirred up a hornet's nest," said I.

"Now, I don't want to say a single word about it," he replied quickly; "I can't speak for anybody but myself. And don't print anything about your call, for you will be sure to get it wrong."

"Well, but——" I began. "However," he interrupted, "I will just say, for myself only, that there's more talk than there is any earthly reason in. Tell your Western people to 'set down naught in malice.' We don't propose to disturb the foundations of the earth."

"But you apparently do propose," I urged, "to disturb the foundations of our finances, and the West objects."

"No," he replied adroitly, "not to disturb, but to maintain."

"You propose to receive no silver dollars on deposit?"

"Not unless the depositor will sign a contract to take silver dollars in return for them. We don't wish to be bothered with silver at all, and the West does not like this."

"No," I answered, "the West is mad."

"So I see; but there really is no cause. Haven't we a right to refuse to take money on deposit?"

"Have you a right to refuse gold?" I inquired.

"Certainly we have. We have a right to say to anybody who comes to our desk, 'We decline to receive your money, sir.' What will the West do about it?"

"Well, sir," I took the liberty of saying, "I fancy that Congress will sharply resent it."

"What will Congress do, do you think?" he inquired with an amused expression.

"As you ask my opinion, I think likely a bill will pass making reprisals on the National banks, if they all second this movement, which is regarded as a revolt against the Government. The National Banking law may be repealed, and the National banks be compelled to redeem their notes in specie. How would you like that?"

"Well, now, do you know," said Mr. Coe, with a whimsical expression, "we wouldn't care very much. Circulation is not much of an object to New York City banks. Take this bank, for instance. We have the authority from Congress to issue $4,500,000 in currency, but we have never had out over $500,000, all told, and we have not now out more than $200,000. People talk about our circulation being as dear to us as the apple of our eye, when we keep afloat less than one-twentieth of what we are entitled to."

"Now, we don't feel a bit rebellious, but if we borrow money we shall borrow the kind that we prefer; and if Congress resents it, what is it going to do about it?"

"Another thing it will try to do," I said, "establish free coinage for silver."

"It isn't possible Congress will do so insane a thing," he exclaimed.

"You'll find it is possible," I persisted. "It is ten times more probable than it was a year ago that this very same Congress would pass the Silver bill."

"Do you mean to say," he asked, "that Congress will pass a law authorizing every man that owns 86 cents' worth of silver to take it to the United States Treasurer and get $1 for it?"

"In other words, Mr. Coe, this Government, by creating a great demand for silver, will send up its price 14 cents on a dollar all over the world. Now if Congress by passing a law creating a new function for wheat could send up its price 14 cents a bushel, would it be considered an evil?"

"But," said the banker, "Congress can't send up the price of silver. Europe will flood us with silver. The world is full of silver. Free coinage would only help speculators. Don't you see?"

"I am scarcely entitled to express an opinion, perhaps," said I, "but I'll tell you what I think. I think Congress will remind you that the United States produces more than half of the silver product of the world every year; that this whole annual product is only fifty millions dollars; that Germany hasn't one hundred millions to spare, and the rest of Europe none at all; that the arts absorb at least twenty millions a year, and Asia, 'the sink of silver,' twenty millions more; and that silver is now abnormally low, as measured by gold."

"I don't admit all of these claims," said Mr. Coe, "but why is silver now low?"

"Congress has already expressed its opinion," I said, "that silver is low because Germany has decoined and driven out of use as money three hundred millions of it. Now, if the United States should recoin that three hundred millions, wouldn't it restore the equilibrium?"

"Yes," he conceded, "if that were the whole question."

"Congress seems to think it is the whole question," I continued. "The very next day after the passage of a free coinage act silver bullion would rise from 86 cents to $1 in gold. The difference would be discounted at once."

"That, I think, is a mistake," he said.

"But the very year before Germany decoined her silver every silver dollar in the world was worth in gold three cents more than a gold dollar, and sold for it in the market."

"You must remember," he said, "that there have been great silver finds since that."

"Yes," I answered, "but not so large as the gold finds. The world's product of gold every year is $25,000,000 greater than its silver product. The gold harvest in the world is increasing faster than the silver harvest."

"Yes, I know," he replied, "but there's more demand for it. If a free coinage law is passed, all nations will unload their silver on us at our expense."

"But they can't spare it. Suppose all nations were to pass a law forbidding the use of gold as money hereafter? The result would be that a gold dollar would sell to-morrow for 50 cents in silver, for it would be good for nothing except for use in the arts."

"Well," said Mr. Coe, "I don't agree with your Western papers on this specie question. It is a matter of supply and demand, and gold is uppermost. You seem to think," he continued, "that the United States can establish the price of the precious metals all over the world."

But I replied that Uncle Sam was just as solid as any other man, and if he used one-sixth part of all the silver in the world employed as money, it looked as if he could establish the price just to that extent.

And then I warned him to look out for free coinage; and he politely said he had been much interested in hearing "the Western view of the case."

"HAPPY THOUGHT" AS A DETECTIVE.

———, Ia., Nov. 19, 1878.—*To Messrs. Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago*—GENTS: The thief that stole the tobacco happened to be a train man on the B., C., R. & N. Railroad. He acknowledged the theft, and will return what he has not used. I sent a plug of the tobacco to Cedar Rapids, which caught him—another advantage of the waveline. Respectfully yours, ———.

IN THE VERY BEST OF FAITH

we now offer furniture and bedding to buyers at prices they cannot begin to get elsewhere; We must make room for our new designs and styles. Furniture Manufacturers' Union, Nos. 269 and 271 State street.

Buck & Rayner's Malt Cough Mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

DEATHS.

McGOUGH—At her residence, No. 37 Hope-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, Mrs. Margaret McGough, born in Dublin, Ireland.

Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 27, from her residence to St. Patrick's Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Sycamore and St. Charles papers please copy.

RIPLEY—Nov. 25, at her residence, No. 1737 South Dearborn-st., Louisa Ripley, beloved wife of James Ripley, aged 48.

Funeral services at residence Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

WISWELL—At Evanston, Nov. 25, at 11 p. m., of paralysis, Mr. W. H. Wiswell, aged 31.

Funeral from his late residence on North Ridge Wednesday at 1 p. m. Members of Evans Lodge, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the lodge-room at 12 m. sharp to arrange for attending the funeral of Brother Wiswell.

SCOTT—At her residence, No. 25 Johnson-st., Tuesday, Nov. 26, of congestion of the brain, Ellen Scott, beloved wife of Capt. Thomas Scott, aged 34 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Oakville (Can.) and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HULL—At Paxton, Ford County, Ill., Nov. 22, Gifford Henry Hull, infant son of Gifford H. and Elizabeth L. Hull, of congestion of the brain, aged 8 months.

TATE—Nov. 26, at 154 Sedgwick-st., Nina, aged 2 months, daughter of George and Alice Tate.

McCUSKER—At Wacond, Lake County, Ill., Nov. 26, Mrs. Patrick McCusker, aged 62 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOBEY—In New York on the 26th inst., Mary W., wife of Orville H. Tobey.

McGRATH—Nov. 26, at half-past 6 o'clock, Bryan McGrath.

Funeral will leave house, No. 1481 Garibaldi-st., Thursday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, to St. James' Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Bloomington papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NOONDAY MEETING AT THE ROOMS OF the Y. M. C. A. will be led to-day by C. F. Gates. The subject will be Daniel vi.: 1, 22.

THE LOAN EXHIBIT WILL BE OPEN THANKSgiving Day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY Expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward, at 25c, 40c, and 60c per lb. Packages of 5 lbs and under prepaid for whole package 25c extra. Address orders GUNTHER'S Confectionery, 78 Madison-st. Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chicago Mercantile Agency,
162 WASHINGTON-ST.,
By conducting business on business principles attains success.

FRENCH AQUARIUMS Something New! Decidedly Pretty! and Very Cheap! From 75c to $6 each. For sale by HOVEY & CO., 5d East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By H. FRIEDMAN,
200 and 202 Randolph-st.
SPECIAL.
$15,000 STOCK
OF IMPORTED
Fancy Goods & Toys,
From an Importer Retiring from Business.
TO CLOSE WITHOUT RESERVE
On Tuesday and Wednesday,
Nov. 26 and 27, each day at 10 o'clock.
ELEGANT Vases, Rich Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, etc.
TOBACCO Boxes, Card Receivers.
PARIAN Goods of all descriptions.
CHINA Fancy Goods, an endless variety.
LAVA And Majolica Ware, an endless variety.
A SUPERB Line of Shell and Paper Boxes.
DOLLS And Doll Heads, in great variety.
CHINA Toy Tea Sets, Rubber Balls.
CHINA Mugs.
CHINA Motto Cups and Saucers.
AN EXTRA LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN AND WOOD TOYS.
The above sale comprises the largest and finest assortment of Imported Fancy Holiday Goods ever offered at PUBLIC AUCTION. Goods packed for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
46 North Sangamon-st.,
Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 a. m.,
ENTIRE
FURNITURE
Of Residence, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Dining-Room and Kitchen Outfit, Beds, Bedding, etc. A full Dinner and Tea Set of China, Piano, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
REGURAR FRIDAY'S SALE
NOV. 29, AT 9:30 A. M.
New Parlor Suits,
New Chamber Sets,
A full line CARPETS, General Household
FURNITURE,
Blankets, Comforters, Chromos, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
OUR NEXT
REGULAR TRADE SALE
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
WILL BE HELD
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
We will have a large stock of Dry Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cardigan Jackets, Boots, Shoes, etc.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
November 30, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
FURNITURE, ETC.,
At 173 & 175 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. D. STARK & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, AT 9:30 A. M.,
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Housefurnishing Goods,
Blankets, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Horse Blankets, Comforters, Clothing, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, etc., Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Chromos, etc., etc.
At 12:30 we will sell the following
GOODS in the WHITE,
Being the consignment of a manufacturer:
10 Walnut Chamber Sets, 10 French Dressers, 15 Walnut Bedsteads.
These goods must be sold to close consignment.
D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. C. & G. PARRY,
272 East Madison-st.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
AT 310 SOUTH STATE-ST.
Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26 and 27,
At 10 a. m., will be sold the
Entire FURNITURE,
Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Pictures, Stoves, and Household Goods of thirty rooms. Bargains can be secured as all will be sold regardless of value.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.
MUST SELL,
By order of consignors, some choice Parlor and Chamber Sets in addition to their large and varied stock of New and Second-hand Furniture, consisting of
ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As well as Carpets, Blankets, Heating and Cook Stoves, Crockery, Lamps, &c.
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68 and 70 Wabash-av.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, BUYERS OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Will find at our Auction Sale a complete assortment of custom-made seasonable goods from medium to the finest grades that must be closed out.
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OIL PAINTINGS!
The Sale will be Continued This Day at
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